Men-at-Arms

OSPREY PUBLISHING

The Confederate Army 1861–65 (3)

Louisiana & Texas

Ron Field • Illustrated by Richard Hook

RON FIELD was born in 1943 in Hertford, England. He has taught history in the Cotswolds since 1973. He was awarded the Fulbright Scholarship in 1982 and taught history at Piedmont High School in California from 1982–83 as part of the UK/US Teacher Exchange Programme. He has traveled extensively in the US conducting research at numerous libraries, archives and museums.

RICHARD HOOK was born in 1938 and trained at Reigate College of Art. After national service with 1st Bn, Queen's Royal Regiment, he became art editor of the much-praised magazine *Finding Out* during the 1960s. He has worked as a freelance illustrator ever since, earning an international reputation particularly for his deep knowledge of Native American material culture; and has illustrated more than 50 Osprey titles. Richard is married and lives in Sussex.

CONTENTS

LOUISIANA 3

- Antebellum militia
- Regular Army of Louisiana, 1861
- Volunteer forces, 1861–62
- Louisiana Zouaves & Turcos
- State quartermaster-issue uniforms, 1861–64
- Volunteer aid societies
- Military suppliers
- Arms and equipage

TEXAS 19

- Militia
- Volunteer forces, 1861–62
- Captured Federal clothing
- Winter clothing, 1861–62
- State quartermaster-issue uniforms
- Texas lancers
- Volunteer aid societies
- Military suppliers
- Arms and equipage

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY 42

THE PLATES 43

INDEX 48

Men-at-Arms • 430

The Confederate Army 1861–65 (3)

Louisiana & Texas

Ron Field • Illustrated by Richard Hook

Series editor Martin Windrow

First published in Great Britain in 2006 by Osprey Publishing
Midland House, West Way, Botley, Oxford OX2 0PH, UK
443 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016, USA

Email: info@ospreypublishing.com

© 2006 Osprey Publishing Ltd.

All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner. Enquiries should be addressed to the Publishers.

ISBN 1 84603 031 5

Editor: Martin Windrow
Page layouts by Alan Hamp
Index by Glyn Sutcliffe
Originated by PPS Grasmere, Leeds, UK
Printed in China through World Print Ltd.

06 07 08 09 10 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

A CIP catalog record for this book is available from the British Library

FOR A CATALOG OF ALL BOOKS PUBLISHED BY
OSPREY MILITARY AND AVIATION PLEASE CONTACT:
North America: Osprey Direct
C/o Random House Distribution Center, 400 Hahn Road,
Westminster, MD 21157, USA
Email: **info@ospreydirect.com**

All other regions: Osprey Direct UK
PO Box 140, Wellingborough, Northants, NN8 2FA, UK
Email: **info@ospreydirect.co.uk**

Buy online at www.ospreypublishing.com

Author's Note

This sequence of books within the Men-at-Arms series provides a state-by-state analysis of the uniforms, arms and equipage worn and carried by the Militia and Volunteers who served the Confederate States during the American Civil War, 1861–65. Each of the 14 states that provided soldiers for the Southern cause is dealt with in order of secession, i.e. the order in which they left the Union. This arrangement helps to illustrate how some of the original seven Confederate States of America, formed on February 8, 1861, influenced the military fashion, and supply of weapons and equipment, of those states that later joined the Confederacy. The first title in the sequence covered South Carolina & Mississippi, the second Florida, Alabama & Georgia (see inside rear cover of this book); it is planned that subsequent titles will include: (4) Virginia & Arkansas; (5) Tennessee & North Carolina; and (6) Missouri, Kentucky & Maryland.

Acknowledgments

The author wishes to thank the following for their generous assistance: Peter Harrington, Curator, Anne S.K.Brown Military Collection, Brown University, RI; Arthur W.Bergeron, Jr, Curator of Photographs, United States Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, PA; John Magill, Williams Research Center, The Historic New Orleans Collection, LA; Sarah Paulson, Special Collections, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Jones Hall, Tulane University Library, New Orleans, LA; Pat Ricci, Memorial Hall Confederate Civil War Museum, New Orleans, LA; Mary Jane McNamara, Archivist, Smith County Historical Society, Tyler, TX; Lisa A.Struthers, Library Director, San Jacinto Museum of History Association, TX; Erin O'Brien, The Center for American History, The University of Texas at Austin, TX; Claire Maxwell, Photographs Curator, Austin History Center, TX; Heather W.Milne, Curator of Photographic Collections, The Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, VA.
Also: George C.Esker III; Dave Lewis; Ken Legendre; David Wynn Vaughan; Al Sasser; Jim Enos; and Ross Brooks, who has so generously shared his knowledge of the Confederacy for all the books in the series to date.

Editor's Note

Throughout this sequence of books, which draws heavily upon direct quotation from 19th-century texts, the changes in spelling conventions since that time produce unavoidable inconsistencies, which we hope are not too distracting. It was felt important to reproduce period quotations verbatim, but since the narrative text is in present-day American spelling the reader will often encounter – in the most obvious examples – both 'grey' and 'gray', 'sabres' and 'sabers'.

Artist's Note

Readers may care to note that the original paintings from which the color plates in this book were prepared are available for private sale. All reproduction copyright whatsoever is retained by the Publishers. All enquiries should be addressed to:

Richard Hook
PO Box 475, Hailsham, E.Sussex BN27 2SL, UK

The Publishers regret that they can enter into no correspondence upon this matter.

THE CONFEDERATE ARMY 1861–65
(3) LOUISIANA & TEXAS

LOUISIANA

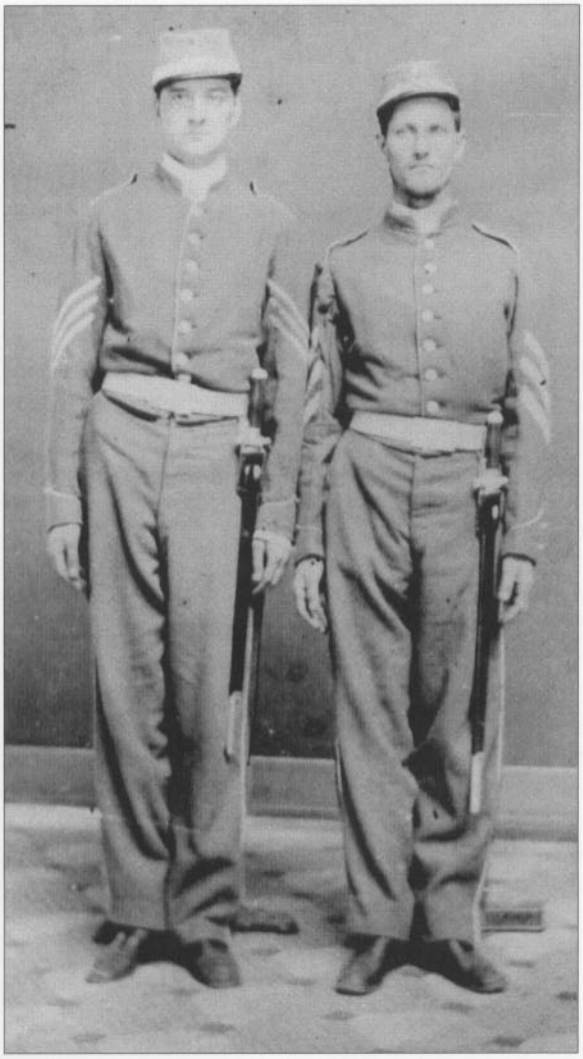
NEWS SPREAD RAPIDLY when the "Pelican Republic" seceded from the Union on January 26, 1861. Relayed from the state capital at Baton Rouge via telegraph, the announcement was greeted on the levee in New Orleans with a salute of 100 guns fired by the Washington Artillery Battalion, commanded by Capt J.B.Walton. Meanwhile, the Pelican flags of independent Louisiana were unfurled from the hotels, theaters, newspaper offices and other public buildings in the city. That evening at the truck house of the Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No.4, on the corner of Basin and Conti Streets, the Pelican Guard – a local militia company composed of volunteer firemen, under Capt William Levey – celebrated the act of secession "over whole fountains of punch and with many a patriotic and telling speech and toast." Out on the streets, the recently formed Louisiana Guards, commanded by Capt Samuel Todd, presented their "usual elegant appearance" as they paraded past the lamp-lit buildings and crowded sidewalks in honor of this historic occasion, as Louisiana prepared to defend her "Southern Rights."

Private Charles E.Katzer of the Second Field Battery, Louisiana Artillery, wears a small stamped brass crossed cannon insignia on the front of his cap. His fancy cross belt and artillery saber are probably photographer's props. (George Esker Collection)

Antebellum militia

In theory, the militia system in Louisiana on the eve of Civil War consisted of five divisions of non-uniformed "beat" or common militia, each divided into two brigades. Outside the teeming port city of New Orleans, the remnants of the Second through Fifth divisions struggled to maintain their annual musters and meetings. A militia act of 1853 had formally recognized both volunteer and enrolled militia systems, and had reorganized the latter on a sounder basis. Each of the parishes maintained an enrolled militia regiment, at least on paper, although only seven of these had one or more volunteer militia companies attached. Thus, in 1860 there could hardly have been more than 12 uniformed companies in the entire state outside New Orleans.

These included the Donaldsonville Cannoneers, Chasseurs St Jacques, Lafourche Dragoons, Houma Rifles, Teche Guards, Creole Guards, Baton Rouge Dragoons and Pelican Rifles. Organized in 1859, and originally commanded by Capt William F.Tunnard, the



Sgts David McKay and W.H.Seaman enlisted in the Crescent Blues, a company organized in New Orleans in June 1861; it later became Co H, Crescent Regt or 24th Louisiana Infantry. Both wear uniforms trimmed either white or sky-blue, and carry M1840 NCOs' swords frogged to buff leather waist belts. (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

GLOSSARY of organizational terms

Beat or Common Militia Formed as result of Federal Militia Act, May 8, 1792. Each state in the Union was required to enroll its white male population between the ages of 18 and 45 years into a militia of "Heavy Infantry."

Volunteer Militia Specialized units of artillery, cavalry, dragoons, light infantry or riflemen; fully uniformed and armed at their own expense, except when called into state service, when the state supplied arms. As such they were exempt from Beat Militia requirements.

Six-month Volunteers Organized March 6, 1861, when the CS Congress authorized President Jefferson Davis to call out an unspecified number of state militia for six months' service. Later, on June 6, 1863, 49,500 men were called out for six months' service "within the state."

Twelve-month Volunteers 10,000 men were called out for one year on March 6, 1861; a further 19,500 on April 8, 1861; and another 32,000 on April 16, 1861.

Twelve-month garrison duty On March 9, 1861, 7,700 volunteers were called out for one year to garrison Southern forts.

Reserves On June 30, 1861, 30,000 volunteers were called out as a "reserve army corps" to serve as needed. On February 17, 1864, the CS Congress authorized the establishment of reserve forces for state defense; these units were organized on various occasions thereafter.

Volunteers "for the war" On February 2, 1862, 500,000 men were called out for three years or for the duration of the war.

Conscripts On April 16, 1862, President Davis was authorized to draft all white males between the ages of 18 and 35 years (with substitutes permitted), and the service of all men already in service was extended to three years.

latter unit was described by a correspondent of the *Daily Picayune* in January 1860 as being dressed in "dark green coats and pants with enamel cloth leggings." A month later they were reported to be wearing "a green dress, loose frock or hunter's shirt, with alligator boots,and 'Jeff Davis' army hat." Also of Baton Rouge, the Creole Guards, under Capt Hampton Pierce, wore a uniform of red-trimmed "Kentucky jeans" with "red plumes and the new fashioned broad-brimmed Hungarian hat, looped up on one side." When the Delta Rifles were formed in the same city during December 1860, the *Sugar Planter* reported, "The uniform of the company will be neat, and we may say, handsome; being something of the Zouave pattern, and will be got ready as soon as possible." En route to enlist in the Confederate Navy during April 1861, James Morris Morgan recalled in his memoir *Recollections of a Rebel Reefer:* "I remember particularly the 'Delta Rifles' of Baton Rouge, whose dress was much admired by the ladies, but which greatly tickled my risibles. It was composed of some green gauze-like-looking fabric, the tunic of which, like the sleeves, was trimmed with long fringe which reached below the knees."

It was very different in New Orleans and its environs, where the First Division was composed entirely of volunteer militia. On his visit to the city in May 1861, London *Times* correspondent William Howard Russell remarked: "The streets are full of Turcos, Zouaves, Chasseurs; walls are covered with placards of volunteer companies; there are Pickwick rifles,

La Fayette, Beauregard, MacMahon guards, Irish, German, Italian and Spanish and native volunteers."

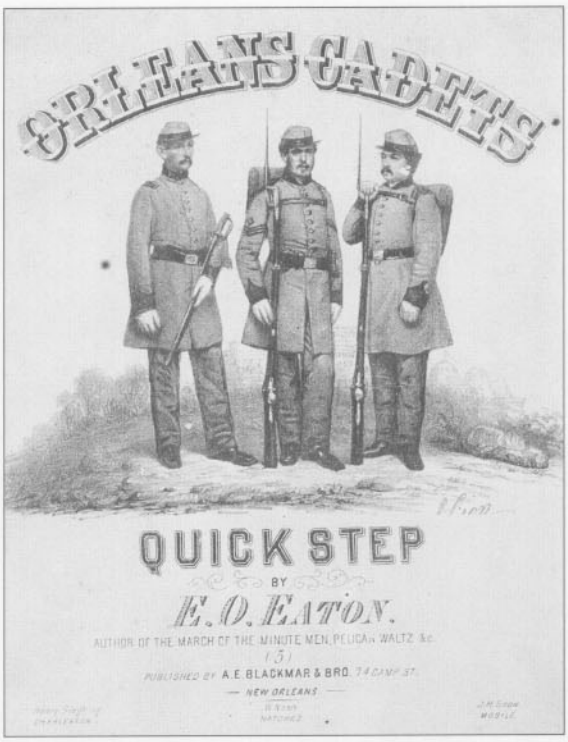
The largely non-Anglo-Saxon Louisiana Legion was the oldest brigade in the city. By the beginning of 1861 this consisted of the Orleans Battalion of Artillery, containing French and Spanish citizens; the Regiment of Light Infantry, composed of Germans; and the newly formed battalion of Chasseurs à Pied de la Louisiane. Until 1861, the Orleans Battalion of Artillery wore a uniform resembling the pre-1851 US artillery full dress. This included a dark blue double-tailed coat, sky-blue trousers, and 1851-pattern dark blue dress cap. First involved in the seizure of Forts Jackson and St Philip below New Orleans in 1861, and later converted to infantry as the 13th Louisiana Battalion, the four companies comprising this unit adopted a service uniform consisting of "a plain jacket and pants of grey-blue Kentucky jean, blue kepi with red trimmings, [and] black belt with plain cartridge box."

Representative of the German companies in New Orleans, the Luetzen Jaegers wore a uniform of "a decidedly somber hue – round jacket, pants, kepi and belt, all jet black." Reflecting the heavy French influence, the battalion of Chasseurs à Pied, or Louisiana Foot Rifles (also known inaccurately as "The Zouaves"), organized in August 1859, chose a full dress based on the foot chasseur uniform. When they paraded in full dress for the first time in October 1859, the New Orleans *Bee* described the Chasseurs as wearing the "French army cap of navy blue trimmed with a neat stripe of yellow, coats of navy blue trimmed like the cap, epaulettes of green, loose breeches of grey cloth confined at the knee, yellow buckskin leggings, white gaiter tops, and Sebastopol shoes made of alligator leather." On January 8, 1861, two companies of this battalion paraded in honor of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans in a blue undress uniform, on which occasion the *Daily Delta* reported that their "white gaiters" were "poorly adapted to the muddy streets" of the city. This unit eventually enlisted for Confederate service in the 7th Louisiana Infantry Battalion.

Organized under Col Charles A.Janvier on May 8, 1861, the Bataillon des Chasseurs d'Orleans or Orleans Rifle Battalion was composed of French, Italian, and German volunteers. All eight companies of this unit adopted a service uniform described in the New Orleans *Bee* on May 9, 1861 as consisting of "a blue jacket, loose brown linen pantaloons, white gaiters, and blue caps."

Other units attached to the Louisiana Legion by 1861 included the Battalion of Italian Guards, the Légion Française, the Beauregard

Adolphus Olivier was a prominent officer in the Louisiana state militia before the Civil War. In this elegant image, taken after the issue of CS uniform from June 6, 1861, he wears the sleeve knots of either a major or captain. Note the heavily trimmed row of small buttons on the back sleeve seams. (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)


ORLEANS CADETS
QUICK STEP
BY
E. D. EATON.
AUTHOR OF THE MARCH OF THE MINUTE MEN, PELICAN WALTZ &c.
PUBLISHED BY A.E. BLACKMAR & BRO. 74 CAMP ST.
NEW ORLEANS

The cover of sheet music for the "Orleans Cadets Quickstep," published by A.E.Blackmar & Bros, 74 Camp St, New Orleans in 1861; note the black-trimmed gray full dress adopted by the Orleans Cadets by January that year. This uniform may have provided the pattern for Louisiana state-issue uniforms later that year. (Historic New Orleans Collection)

Battalion, the Battalion of Cazadores, the French Volunteers, and the Battalion of Orleans Guards. Later organized into the 13th Louisiana Infantry Battalion, the latter unit wore a full dress consisting of dark blue frock coats and pants, and red forage caps. By February 1861 they had a fatigue uniform composed of "dark blue kepis... jackets or short coats and pants of the same color, all trimmed with red, black belts and cartouche boxes." During the battle of Corinth on October 3–4, 1862, the 6th Kentucky Infantry, at the sight of this "blue uniform brought out from New Orleans," mistook the Orleans Guard Battalion for the enemy and fired on them, killing two men. Shortly thereafter, the Louisianans were ordered to turn their uniform coats "wrong side outwards, thus giving them the appearance of going to a masquerade ball."

Formed among the French citizens of New Orleans and temporarily attached to the Legion Brigade, the five-company strong Legion Française, commanded by Maj M.Albin Rochereau, was organized in April 1861, and adopted a copy of the French infantry dress which consisted of a horizon-blue coat, red pantaloons and cap.

The first company of Garibaldi Guards was organized by February 21, 1861, and was composed entirely of the Italian citizens of New Orleans. Commanded by Capt Joseph Santini, and designated Co F of the Cazadores Espanoles – a militia regiment led by Col Juan Miangolora – this unit served as "Volunteer State Troops" during the defense of New Orleans in early 1862. A battalion of Italian Guards, under Maj Della Valle, was also organized later in 1861. When the Garibaldi Guard paraded on March 19, the New Orleans *Bee* reported that they wore a uniform "patterned after General Garibaldi, consisting of a dark blue felt hat, turned up on the left side with red, [white] and green feathers, and a green cord and tassels, red jacket, black belt, knapsack and cartridge box, grey Zouave breeches and leather leggings."

The English-American 1st Brigade consisted of the Washington Artillery, the Washington Battalion, the Continental Guards, plus two other regiments of infantry. Originally organized in 1838 and later nicknamed "The Game Cocks" by President Jefferson Davis, the Washington Artillery became a two-company unit on January 17, 1861, and by March had expanded into a four-company battalion. This unit wore a full dress uniform consisting of a dark blue cloth Model 1851 dress cap with red band and pompon, dark blue frock coat with red collar and cuffs, brass shoulder scales, and sky-blue pants with red seam stripes. Officers wore a plain frock coat and the same style of pants as the men except for a gold cord down the center of the red seam stripes.

The Washington Battalion contained the Louisiana Greys, who originally wore a gray tailcoat and pants trimmed with black, and a dress cap with "variegated plumes." In 1861 this unit reorganized as the Monroe Guards and entered CS service as Co K, 5th Louisiana Infantry. The remainder of the battalion wore US regular infantry

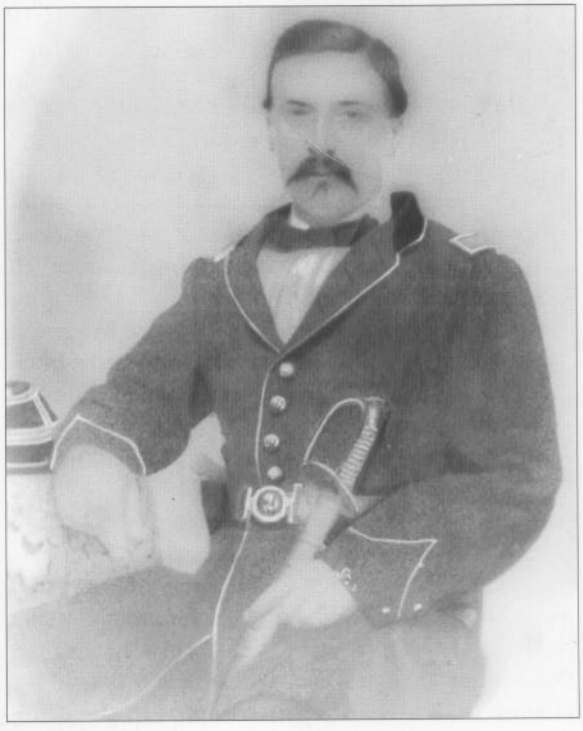
BELOW **In this faded image John T."Jack" Wheat wears the dark blue uniform of the Louisiana 1st Regular Infantry. Appointed to command Co G, Wheat served in Tennessee and was killed at Shiloh on April 6, 1862. Note the small pattern 1858 looped horn insignia pinned well forward on the raked top of his cap, and US Army-style shoulder straps. (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)**

RIGHT **Augustin Larose was elected to command the Bienville Rifles – Co B, 8th Louisiana Infantry – in New Orleans during May 1861. In this heavily tinted image he wears a US Army-style frock coat with either white or sky-blue piping, and has a richly trimmed kepi on the table by his side. (Courtesy James Terrill Collection, Tulane University)**

clothing with minor differences. The Continentals wore a Revolutionary War-style uniform consisting of black tricorn hat with red and white feathers, dark blue coats faced with buff, buff breeches and knee boots, and white cross belts. Since 1856 this unit had also worn a fatigue uniform composed of a white linen coat with silver buttons, black pants and tricorn hat.

Among individual companies of Louisiana volunteer militia attached to the First Brigade on the eve of war, the Orleans Cadets, raised by Capt Charles Dreux in late 1860, wore a uniform of "grey tweeds made in Georgia," which the New Orleans *Bee* described on February 5, 1861, as consisting of "dark grey homespun cloth, with black facings, stripe and trimmings [on] kepi, frock coat and pants." On an earlier occasion, the *Daily Delta* reported them as wearing "dark gray, and the coats are made long, like the Russian uniform." The Louisiana Guard wore "dark blue frocks, falling just below the knee and trimmed with gold cord, dark blue pants and kepi of the same material, trimmed with gold cord." Both of these companies volunteered for Confederate service in the 1st Louisiana Infantry Battalion.

The Jefferson Rifles, under Capt John G.Dreux, wore a "dark blue frock coat, trimmed with green, light blue pants and a dark blue kepi, trimmed with green cord." According to the *Bee*, the Louisiana Greys replaced their "well-known grey swallow tail coat trimmed with black" for "a neat grey frock coat" in February 1861. The Sarsfield Guards, an Irish company under Capt James O'Hara, adopted "the new regulation United States army felt hats turned up at one side, with green feathers, green hunting shirts trimmed with black, and light blue pants." Attached to the



First Brigade as artillery, another Irish unit called the Montgomery Guards wore "a dark blue kepi, trimmed with a yellow band and... cord, dark blue jackets with yellow trimmings, dark blue pants with a yellow stripe and white belts."

The Scottish community of New Orleans was represented by the Scotch Rifle Guards who, according to the *Daily Delta* of April 14, 1861, "planned to be a 'Highlander Company.'" It is not known if they adopted a full Highland uniform, although they did parade with a piper in full plaid. The Chalmette Rifle Guards, who later became Co B, 5th Louisiana Infantry, originally wore "Dark brown homespun with gold trim," but by May 1861 had changed this to a uniform of "green frock coat, gray pants, gray kepi, all trimmed with green cord."

The Orleans Flying Artillery, who were commanded by a Capt Everitt formerly of the Bengal cavalry, chose "a black navy cap with gold band and seven white stars around, glazed top painted white, and gold chain chin strap; a scarlet flannel or cassimere jacket with epaulettes, navy blue pantaloons, with patent leather bottoms and straps of chain; heavy boots with boxed spurs, a black sword belt, long swords, and shoulder cross belts for cartridge box, with a brace of large navy revolvers."

According to the *Picayune* of June 15, 1861, the British Guard under Capt Douglas W.Shannon was reported to be wearing a uniform "somewhat novel, but exceedingly tasteful and well adapted for the warm summer months. It is of white flannel with blue and silver facings... it is intended to adopt some more serviceable uniform, similar to that of some of the volunteers or regiments of the line in England, at a future day." By November 1861 this unit had expanded into a five-company battalion which also included the Albion Guards, Cos A and B.

The Belgian Guards wore a uniform of "dark green frock coats, trimmed with yellow, and pants and cap of same." The Greek Company raised by Capt N.Touloubief wore the "National Albanian dress." That worn by the Orleans Rifles was in imitation of "the Kentucky or frontier Riflemen, consisting of broad brimmed black hats cocked on one side, loose hunting shirts of green with black fringes; pants yellow to the knee and below that black, in imitation of yellow buckskin and leggings; and small cartouche boxes slung at the side." The Louisiana Guerrillas wore "a velvet hunting jacket, *mi tasses* or leggins similar to those worn by Indians, cotton pantaloons and an otter skin cap."

Richard Bredow was mustered into Confederate service as second lieutenant of the Louisiana Swamp Rangers – Co G, 5th Louisiana – on June 4, 1861. He wears a tricorn hat with a "Pelican" plate pinned to the front of the crown, and a secession cockade attached to the brim. His gray frock coat is edged around the top of the collar, the pointed cuffs, and the buttoned front with narrow trim of a slightly contrasting appearance. Like so many period images, this is "mirrored" left to right, the coat appearing as buttoned right-over-left, and the sash as knotted on his right hip. (Confederate Memorial Hall)

OPPOSITE **Sgt Joseph Cornielle of the *Tirailleurs d'Orleans* – Co K, 23rd Louisiana – wears a rifle belt, which indicates that his unit carried M1855 rifles. This regiment served in the Vicksburg campaign, and Cornielle was captured near Jackson, MS, on July 17, 1863. (Confederate Memorial Hall)**

Regular Army of Louisiana, 1861

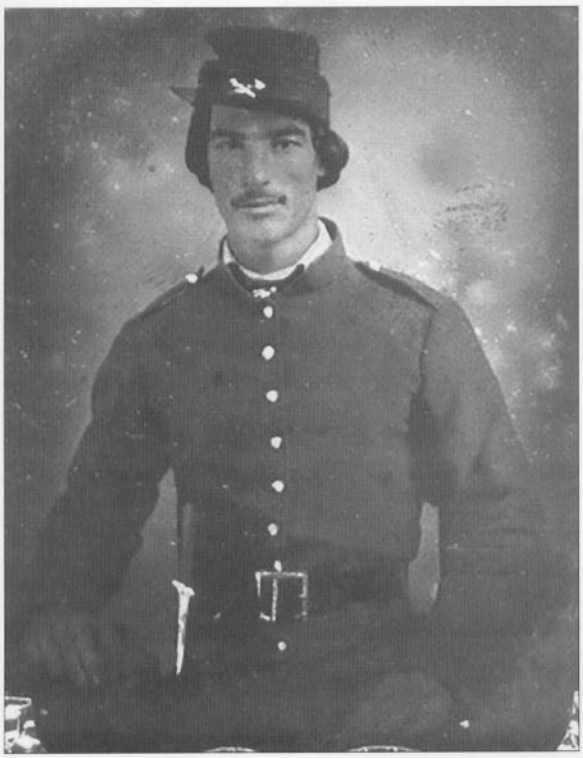
During the weeks prior to secession, Louisiana began to recruit two regiments of "Regulars," one each of infantry and artillery. After an unsuccessful attempt to contract for cloth for uniforms for these units in New Orleans, a solution was found in having it made at the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge, where a textile factory had existed since at least 1857. According to a report in the *Charleston Daily Courier*, this

institution possessed "5632 spindles, 200 looms, and the necessary carding machines, with the capacity to consume about fifteen bales of cotton, and turn out twelve thousand yards of cloth a day."

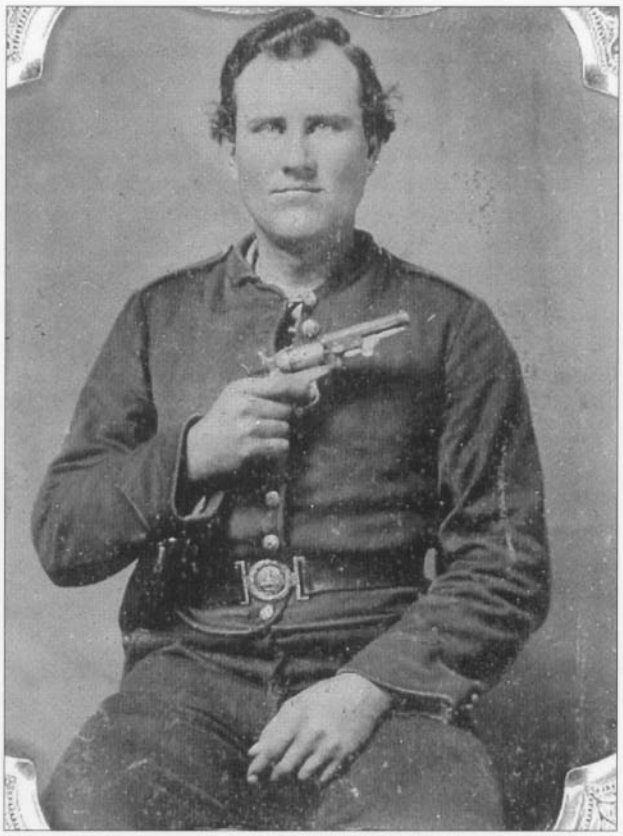
The full dress regimental uniform prescribed for the 1st Regular Infantry was to be based on "the rules and regulations of the US Army," and consisted of a dark blue frock coat and pants, and blue cap. It is doubtful if this uniform was received by the whole unit. However, a company of regulars involved in the occupation of the New Orleans barracks during January 1861 wore an undress uniform, issued around the 13th of that month, which consisted of "a dark blue jacket, coming down to the hip, single-breasted, with five pelican buttons, and dark blue pants, with a stripe of yellow cord." As yet without headgear, they presented a "motley array of silk hats, slouched tiles and glazed caps" when drawn up for inspection. According to the *Daily Delta*, they were soon to receive "a graceful looking Zouave cap, of navy blue cloth." On 14 January, Co B of this regiment, originally commanded by Capt John A.Jacques, "adopted a neat gray undress cap with pelican buttons obtained at D'Arcy's Store, the stock of which was disposed of in an hour."

Volunteer forces, 1861–62

Among the Louisiana volunteers raised for Confederate service, the organization of which began on April 25, 1861, individual companies commenced their war experience wearing either



Pte E.F.Reichert wears the service uniform of 5th Co, Washington Artillery Bn: a red-trimmed dark blue shell jacket, and dark blue jeans trousers. His cap also has a red band and cord quartering trim, and bears the brass letters "W" and "A" flanking small brass crossed cannons. He has an M1840 light artillery saber frogged to a white buff leather waist belt. (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane university)



This unidentified member of 5th Co, Washington Artillery holds an M1849 Colt Pocket revolver; a cannon friction primer is carried in a pouch under his right arm. The first four companies of the Washington Artillery usually served together with the Army of Northern Virginia; at Shiloh the 5th Co (Hodgson's Battery) served with Patton Anderson's brigade of Ruggles' division in II Corps of the Army of the Mississippi. (Dave Lewis Collection)

what service clothing they could provide themselves or what local aid associations and ladies' sewing circles could supply.

In Baton Rouge, the Creole Guards, who entered Confederate service as Co A, 8th Louisiana Infantry, went into camp on May 13, 1861, dressed according to the *Daily Advocate* in "blue flannel trimmed with yellow" made at the State Penitentiary "Cotton Factory." The Perseverance Guards, of New Orleans, volunteered for service as Co A, 22nd Louisiana Infantry wearing "the neatest, plainest, cheapest and most substantial uniform" made of "Attakapas cloth, blue, trimmed with white" and designed by E.P.Rareshide.

The 1st Louisiana Infantry Battalion, commanded by Col Charles D.Dreux, arrived at Pensacola in a variety of garb. The Louisiana Guard – the battalion's Co A – had acquired a "fatigue uniform of blue flannel, Zouave-style," consisting of a "blue roundabout" or shell jacket, trimmed with buff; "French army pattern" dark blue caps trimmed with gilt braid, and white gaiters. The full dress of the Orleans Cadets – Co F of Dreux's battalion – consisted of a nine-button dark gray frock with solid black trim on the collar, shoulder straps and pointed cuffs; gray chasseur-pattern forage caps with a black band and quartered with thin black piping; black waist belts, and gray pants with black seam stripes. For "camp or fatigue" they arrived on the Florida coast wearing a uniform put together in New Orleans from "grey tweeds made in Georgia," composed of a seven-button zouave-style jacket trimmed all around, and on the cuffs, with black edging and braid respectively. Their very full-cut pants were also trimmed with narrow black seam stripes. En route through Montgomery, Alabama, members of this battalion were presented with a version of the ubiquitous "Sicilian" cap of "sugar loaf shape and of the tri-color red, white and blue, which make the wearers in appearance quite *à la Zouave.*"

Originally commanded by Capt Arthur Connor, the Perret Guards, raised in Orleans Parish, were uniformed in "mazarine blue" with scarlet facings when they enlisted as Co H, 5th Louisiana Infantry. The Carondelet Invincibles – Co I of the same regiment – were uniformed by their "gallant commander, Capt Bruce Menger, a citizen and native of Maryland, at his own expense and at a cost of $3,000."

According to the New Orleans press on February 24, 1861, the Continentals, who later enlisted as Co A, 7th Louisiana Infantry, adopted "a more severe uniform than the old revolutionary attire," this consisting of a "new and beautiful [dress] of blue and gray, with blue kepis, and the white straps and top boots of their previous uniform." The Twiggs Guards – Co E, 24th Louisiana Infantry – wore a "beautiful uniform of Virginia gray trimmed with black cloth and white

cord, with gray and black kepis," which, according to the *Daily Picayune* in November 1861, made "a most dashing and soldierly appearance."

As for artillery, the Washington Artillery Battalion wore a new service uniform of "broadcloth" made by the leading tailors of New Orleans when they went into Confederate service in Virginia in June 1861. This consisted of a dark blue frock coat with red collar and pointed cuffs, white shoulder and waist belts, and sky-blue pants with red seam stripes. Headgear consisted of a scarlet kepi with blue band and yellow lace, which had been adopted late in 1860. White canvas gaiters were worn for infantry service. During the battle of First Manassas (Bull Run) this unit also placed red flannel stripes on their left arms above the elbow to avoid being mistaken for the enemy, despite Gen Beauregard's orders that all "wing badges" should be removed on the eve of battle. Later in 1861, this battalion sent their frock coats to Richmond for use on furlough, and adopted a blue-gray shell jacket with red piping on cuffs and shoulder straps, with blue jean pants, and red cap with blue band. The 5th Company, Washington Artillery, organized as a reserve on May 27, 1861, wore a similar uniform except that their shell jackets were dark blue trimmed red on collar, cuffs, and shoulder straps.

The Watson Artillery, originally commanded by Capt Allen A.Bursley, wore a steel-gray shell jacket, pants and kepi trimmed with crimson facings. After traveling up the Mississippi via Memphis to report for duty at Columbus, Kentucky, the unit became so dissatisfied with its officers that they "removed the 'WA' from their caps." The Donaldsonville Artillery, or Canonniers de Donaldsonville, a volunteer militia company founded in 1837, had a dress uniform similar to that of the Orleans Guard Battalion, but in 1861 adopted a fatigue outfit consisting of a gray shell jacket with shoulder straps, fastened by nine gilt buttons bearing a flaming bomb over crossed cannon, with the inscription "Les Canonniers de Donaldsonville." Pants were plain gray. Caps were also gray with a dark – possibly red – band, with gilt crossed cannon insignia in front.

A *Harper's Weekly* engraving published on July 27, 1861, showing prisoners from Coppens' Louisiana Zouaves held at Fortress Monroe. They were described as wearing "a coarse Zouave uniform." (Author's collection)

Capt Alexander B.White of Co B, Tiger Rifles – 1st Special Bn, or 2nd Louisiana Infantry Battalion. He proudly wears what seems to be a small brass tiger badge above "RIFLES" on the front of his dark-colored kepi. (Confederate Memorial Hall)

Louisiana Zouaves & Turcos

In New Orleans at least 16 percent of the foreign population was of French origin, so zouave-style uniforms were more popular among volunteers in Louisiana than in any other state in the Confederacy. The Battalion of Louisiana Zouaves, commanded by LtCol George Auguste Gaston Coppens, enlisted directly into Confederate service on March 19, 1861. When he visited Braxton Bragg's army at Pensacola, *Times* correspondent William Howard Russell commented that Coppens' battalion looked "exceedingly like the real article."

The headgear adopted by Coppens' battalion consisted of a soft, close-fitting red flannel cap or calotte, worn on the back of the head, with a deep blue tassel that hung down over the shoulders. Their open, dark blue flannel jackets were trimmed red around edges and cuffs, and were similar in cut to the original 1830-pattern French zouave jacket, although they lacked the customary *tombeau* or false pocket, culminating in a trefoil. Their dark blue close-fitting collarless vest was also trimmed with red tape around the collar and down the middle of the chest. Wound around their waist was a broad sky-blue merino wool sash, while their full-cut red trousers or *saroual* appear to have lacked the ornate blue cord trim or *soutache* around the side pockets. Overlapping the top of their white cotton duck gaiters, their leggings or *jambieres* were of black "gutta percha" instead of the yellow leather worn by the original French zouaves.

Organized into Confederate service as Co B, 1st Louisiana Special Battalion, the Tiger Rifles initially wore blue Louisiana State fatigue jackets, and painted their broad-brimmed hats with mottos such as "Lincoln's Life or a Tiger's Death; Tiger by Nature... Tiger during the War", and "Tiger on the Leap." Their unusual zouave uniform, received in early June 1861, was paid for by A.Keene Richards, a wealthy New Orleans businessman. For headgear, this consisted of a *chechia* or deep, cylindrical, flat-topped felt fez, with a long red tassel. Blue wool twill-weave jackets, edged with red wool binding and trimmed with red *tombeaux*, were worn over collarless Garibaldian-style red pullover shirts. Their full zouave trousers were made from Wedgwood-blue and cream "Hamilton" mattress ticking, tucked into long blue and white striped stockings worn under white cotton duck gaiters.

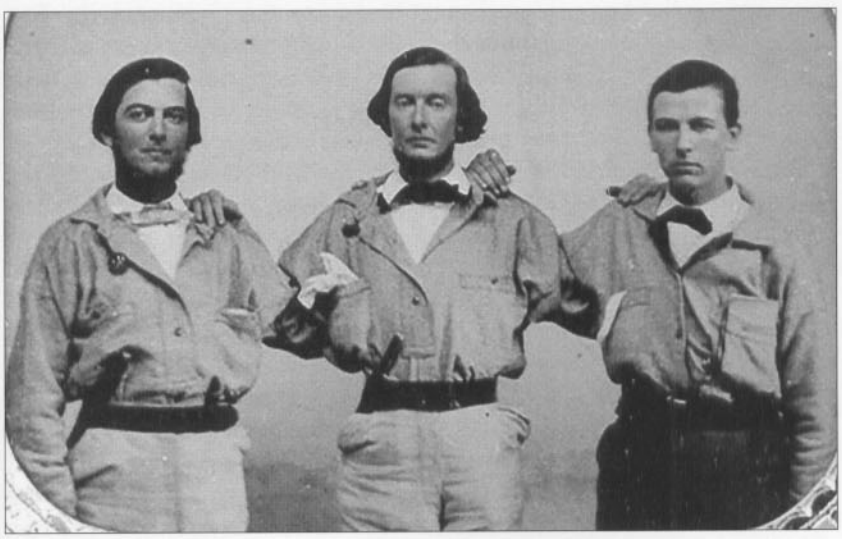
Other Louisiana units initially wearing zouave uniform included the 2nd Zouave Battalion, commanded by Maj St Leon Dupeire; and the Avegno Zouaves, also known as the Battalion of Governor's Guards. This six-company battalion from New Orleans, commanded by Maj Anatole Avegno, wore "red bloomers, blue tunics and jaunty little [red] cap[s]." By September 11, 1861, they formed part of the 13th Louisiana Infantry. John W.Labouisse, an officer in the Southern Celts – Co A of the same regiment – was photographed early in the war wearing a grey jacket and

trousers which also had a zouave appearance. His jacket was fastened by 11 small ball buttons, with light-colored trim on pointed cuffs. The rank of first lieutenant was indicated by two bars sewn on the turned-down collar, and his full-cut pants had dark-colored seam stripes.

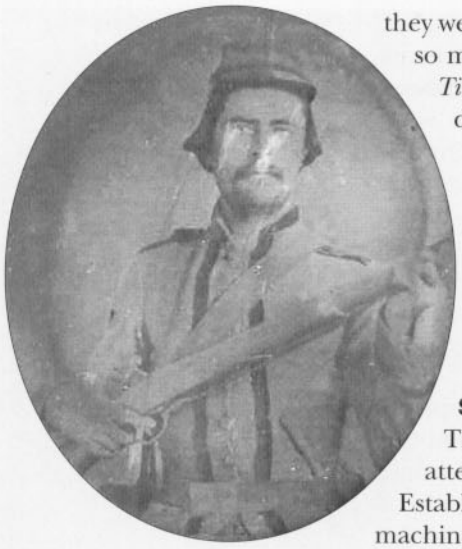
During March 1861 the fire-fighting companies of New Orleans proposed raising a battalion or regiment of "Volunteer Zouaves," and indicated that their uniform would be "a modification of the uniform... of the Zouaves of the French army," consisting of "a kepi, shirt or short jacket cut loose in the neck and sleeves, and loose trowsers confined at and falling a little below the knee, all of grey homespun cloth, and leather leggings and gaiter tops in one piece... The officers to wear frock coat and loose pants of the same material."

A number of individual Louisiana volunteer and cadet companies also wore full or partial zouave dress. The first company of Crescent City Rifles, commanded by Capt Gladden, paraded in "a neat zouave suit of homespun grey, with white leggings," plus kepis with embroidered golden crescents, on February 22, 1861. However, Cos B and C of this unit also wore "French grey and shaped uniforms," apparently of chasseur rather than zouave style. The Hope Guard wore "Zouave jackets and pants of dark blue, neatly trimmed, white belts, and blue kepis." The Young Cadets, also called the Louisiana Cadets, attached to the Orleans Rifle Battalion, wore a "neat and elegant Zouave uniform of light blue," with black caps. The Home Sentinels, a militia company of Iberville Parish which did not enlist into Confederate service, "wore a Zouave-like uniform with close-fitting jacket and red-striped pants." The Junior Cadets, of New Orleans, adopted "blue Zouave gymnasium suits." In Monroe, a small North Louisiana town, two boys' companies – the Monroe Zouaves and Monroe Cadets – combined to form the Ouachita Fencibles, and were furnished "colorful uniforms and armed with double-barrelled shotguns." Another company from New Orleans, called the Monroe Guards – later Co K, 5th Louisiana – had a *vivandière* called Leona Neville who wore a "nicely-fitting black alpaca uniform."

When the Louisiana Turcos were organized in New Orleans under Capt Henri Prudeaux in April 1861, the New Orleans *Bee* reported that



The plain gray pullover shirts of the Opelousas Guards from St Landry Parish – Co F, 8th Louisiana – had two large patch pockets on the chest. These volunteers are identified as (left to right) Hypolite Fontenot, who was mortally wounded on July 9, 1864, at Rappahannock, VA; his brother Denis, who survived the war but was captured at Spotsylvania on May 15, 1864; and third brother Horthere, who was mortally wounded at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. (George Esker Collection)



John Rial of the Landrum Guards, an Irish company raised in Shreveport, LA, wears a gray hunting coat probably trimmed with green cloth (see Plate D2), and holds a M1822 altered musket. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)

they were to be uniformed "exactly as the Franco-Algerian Turcos which so much terrified the Austrians during the last Italian war" (i.e., the *Tirailleurs algériens* in the war of 1859). If the New Orleans company did base their dress on the original Turcos, their uniform would have consisted of a red chechia-style fez with a light blue tassel, and a white turban wrapped around it; a jacket, vest, and Turkish trousers of sky-blue trimmed with black braid; and a crimson waist sash. They certainly chose something exotic: in May of the same year a letter published in the *Baton Rouge Advocate* stated that "their uniform is not calculated to impress the beholder as any evidence of their Christian propensities"...

State quartermaster-issue uniforms, 1861–64

The State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge was central to Louisiana's attempts to clothe her troops from April 1861 through April 1862. Established in 1832, this prison had workshops containing spinning machines and weaving looms on its premises by 1840. In 1857 these facilities were unofficially leased to local merchants W.S.Pike & J.M.Hart, who enlarged the "factory". Once war production began in 1861, cloth of various colors and hues was cut by professional tailors in workshops on the premises. This was then distributed to the local volunteer aid associations and sewn into military uniforms. Following this it was forwarded to the state clothing depot on Magazine Street in New Orleans, for distribution to the troops.

After a visit to the depot a correspondent of the *Daily Picayune* reported on September 28 that "The clothing is put up in bales for the several regiments for distribution. Each man is provided with one red flannel shirt, one cotton shirt, one plaid lindsey shirt, to be worn over his cotton shirt, one pair of plaid linsey or flannel drawers, one pair of heavy woolen jean pants, and a long jacket, lined inside with linsey, and padded on the shoulders to carry the gun with ease."

The 3rd Louisiana Infantry received its uniforms of Penitentiary cloth during September 1861. According to Orderly Sgt W.H.Tunnard, the cloth was of "a substantial material known as jeans, being of greyish-blue color, with the exception of Company K, which was dark brown [and had earlier been privately acquired from the same source]." The 4th and 5th regiments also received their uniforms during September. On August 19, 1861, LtCol Charles de Choiseul wrote: "I am getting made new fatigue uniforms, for the entire command, of a light blue heavy cloth, a very pretty and serviceable uniform indeed." A member of the same regiment recorded on October 1, 1861, "the new uniform is now all here complete, and I can assure you to see 1000 men all dressed alike makes for a different impression on a spectator than a variety of colours, caps, and hats, coats and jackets, and such like mixtures."

The whole of Gen Richard Taylor's Louisiana brigade, composed of the 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th Louisiana regiments plus Wheat's 1st Special Battalion, were reviewed in this uniform, with white gaiters, during May 1862. That received by the 8th Louisiana revealed the problems the State Penitentiary workshops experienced in producing cloth of standard quality and color. Some of the clothing was described as "absurd as a harlequin dress, the body and sleeves being of diverse colors and materials."

According to a report in the New Orleans *Crescent* dated November 11, 1861, clothing sent to the 1st and 2nd Louisiana Infantry regiments was lost or delayed. Excluded from state issues were the 14th Louisiana, and the 3rd Infantry Battalion. By December 1861 the former were reported to have "received no clothing of any description from the state... they are not in a situation to purchase clothing other than that furnished by their officers from the $25 [commutation money] allowed by the Government for six months clothing." By March 9, 1862, the more fortunate 21st Louisiana was "airing the new clothing so opportunely sent by the Governor of Louisiana." The uniforms of the 24th Louisiana, "consisting of strong, substantial gray cloth, and very neatly and handsomely made[,] were furnished in 3 days" during the same month.

The full dress of the Orleans Cadets described earlier may have influenced the pattern of uniform produced by the State Penitentiary. Paul Thibodaux, a member of the Lafourche Creoles – Co G, 18th Louisiana – was photographed after promotion to corporal on December 17, 1861, and before receiving a wound at Shiloh on April 6–7, 1862, wearing a uniform virtually identical, other than trim color, to that of the Orleans Cadets. Other photographic examples include that of Pte William Y.Dixon of the Hunter Rifles – Co G, 4th Louisiana – taken on March 7, 1862. Fastened by only five buttons, Dixon's coat has a turned-down black collar, and a small button at the point of his solid black-faced cuffs. Private Edwin F.Jemison, Claiborne Guards – Co F, 2nd Louisiana – was photographed some time before his death at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, in similar garb. Private William Strong, 2nd Louisiana Cavalry, wore what appears to have been a cavalry version of this uniform, with yellow-faced collar, cuffs and shoulder straps.

This "Orleans Cadet"-style frock coat may have been issued to Louisiana troops even later in the war. Whilst in winter quarters at Camp Qui Vive near Fausse Point, LA, during the period November 1862 through April 1863, the 18th Louisiana were "furnished with a lot of Confederate gray cloth, which was distributed among the different camps." The regimental quartermaster, Maj Silas T.Grisamore, recalled that "Col [Leopold L.] Armant ordered me to go to St Martinsville to a tailor." There follows a long, humorous description of the uniforms, which were almost all cut too small, including: "...[we] pulled the garment so high up behind the neck that the buttons [on the coat tails] were right between the shoulders." The buttons were

Pte Thomas Taylor of the Phoenix Company – Co K, 8th Louisiana – wearing an example of the uniform issued by the state during the fall of 1861. Note the "mirrored" M1842 musket, and accouterments including an Enfield rifle musket cartridge box and US regulation cap pouch. (Museum of the Confederacy, Richmond, Virginia)

Capt Richard W.Jones of the Tiger Bayou Rifles from Carroll Parish – Co I, 14th Louisiana – wears Federal-style shoulder straps on his frock coat, and holds a 1858-pattern hat adorned with several black ostrich-feather plumes. (Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University)

"real shining brass beauties", while the "wrist bands" or cuffs on the coat were described as being "trimmed with black."

On April 1, 1862, the State Penitentiary and its inmates were handed back to the state, and the convicts were moved to the old New Orleans Parish Prison. Much of the penitentiary machinery was transferred to a new factory at Clinton, LA, while some of the weaving looms were dispersed into private hands. This development contributed to an already growing shortage of cloth in the state. Hence, the long jackets or coats initially issued with the state uniform appear to have been replaced with shell jackets fastened by six, eight or nine buttons, often trimmed around the edges, collar, shoulder straps and cuffs with half-inch wide black braid.

As for headgear, many volunteers received chasseur-style caps, often quartered with thin piping and with bands of various colors, suggesting that some company and/or regimental preference may have existed. Members of the Confederate States Rangers – Co K, 10th Louisiana – were photographed wearing slouch hats looped up on the left with their state uniform. Trousers were usually full-cut, with seam stripes of various colors.

Volunteer aid societies

The Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association was organized in New Orleans on May 3, 1861, for the purpose of "aiding and supplying those who fight for the country." On June 10, the French edition of the New Orleans *Bee* reported that this society, among many other items, had made "16 pantaloons, [at $] 96.75" for the Tiger Rifles. The Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army, established in the same city towards the end of that month, had produced about 1,500 pieces of uniform clothing by mid June.

Formed in Baton Rouge on April 29, 1861, the Ladies' Campaign Sewing Society had produced "a large number of garments" with "goods on hand for many more" within nine days. By the end of that month this society had made up service uniforms, including coats and pants, from cloth supplied by local merchants Pike & Hart, for the Pelican Rifles, Creole Guards, National Guards, and Delta Rifles. In Shreveport the local Jewish people, or "Israelites," showed their "devotion to Southern rights" by forwarding to the Caddo Rifles – Co A, 1st Louisiana Infantry – an outfit of "check shirt, drawers and socks."

Military suppliers

The Southern Military Cap Manufactury was established by T.W.Hutchinson at 94 Canal Street, New Orleans, in mid December 1860. J.J.Albert of 33 Chartres Street advertised himself in the *Bee* on February 23, 1861, as a "Fashionable Hatter" dealing in "Civic and Military Goods," including "Kepis for Military Men of all ranks, which

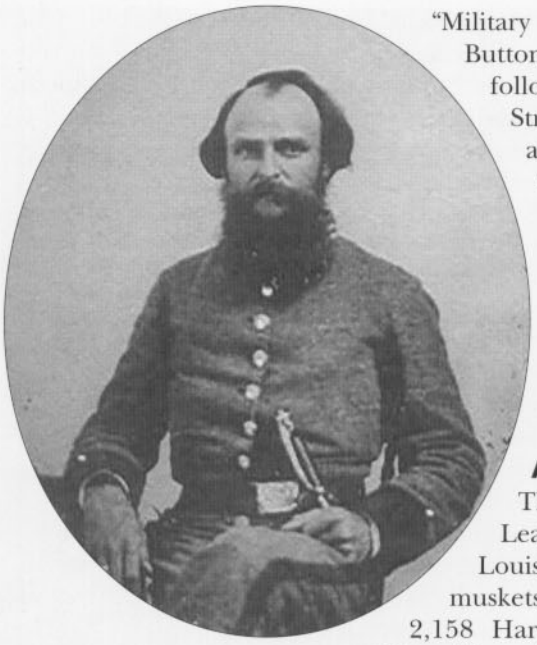
are worn by the various regiments of the Imperial Guard in France." Nearby, at 61 Chartres Street, Drez's French Hat Store also offered "Military Kepis made to order and fit exactly." Meanwhile, at 12 Camp Street, Jules Fiquet & Jean Bouvet advertised "Military caps of every description made to order in any quantity." Elie Pousson & Co, at 145 Royal Street, was making "Kepi & Cap Shades" (otherwise known as havelocks) by July 13, 1861. By November of the same year, Lecour & Patterson of 98 Tchoupitoulas Street were selling "1000 yds enameled oil cloth, all widths. Suitable for cap covers. Knapsacks… &c."

Dry goods merchants such as N.C.Folger & Son and S.N.Moody, both of New Orleans, advertised a variety of uniform clothing in early May 1861. The former had "2000 Blue Satinet Uniforms," as well as "Red, Blue and Gray Flannel Shirts." The latter sold "Extra Fine Flannel Campaign Shirts" and "Brown and Figured Camp Shirts." L.W.Lyons & Co offered "2000 Army Gray Flannel Shirts and Jackets." By June, T.Dufau of 21 Royal Street advertised "French Cloths for the Army," including "Red, Blue and other fancy cloths recently received." J.Bowling, at 23 & 25 Magazine Street, offered "about six thousand yards of Confederate Gray jeans (Southern Manufacture)" in the *Sunday Delta* on November 24, 1861. G.Dupuy, a gilder at 42 Royal Street, sold "Gold and Silver Laces of all widths" for officers' sleeve braid. During June 1861 "Military Gaiters" were being manufactured at "von Pretat's, Chartres street, No 75, from $1 to $2 per pair."

Well known in "the gold and silver plating line" by January 1861, Casimir Rouyer of 135 Chartres Street was advertising "Military Emblems for the Southern States," including headgear insignia in the form of the "Pelican for Louisiana," plus belt plates, buckles, and

BELOW LEFT **The youthful Edwin Francis Jemison enlisted on May 11, 1861, in the ranks of the Claiborne Guards – Co F, 2nd Louisiana Infantry. He served in the Peninsula Campaign under Gen John B.Magruder, and was killed at Malvern Hill in July 1862. His cap has darker piping and a "Pelican" badge, and there are colored facings on his collar and cuffs. (LC-B8184-10037)**

BELOW **T.C.Collins enlisted in Co E, 13th Bn, Louisiana Partisan Rangers, during spring 1862, and skirmished in Louisiana until the winter of 1863–64, when his unit was merged into the 3rd Louisiana Cavalry. In this sixth plate ambrotype he poses holding a small Bowie knife and a pocket model .36cal Manhattan revolver. (George Esker Collection)**



James J.Duke joined as second lieutenant in the Caldwell Avengers on April 12, 1862. This unit became Co B, 31st Louisiana Infantry, and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Duke wears a coarsely woven nine-button gray shell jacket with dark blue facings on the collar and cuffs. Two bars just visible on his collar indicate that he had been promoted first lieutenant when this image was taken. Note also the single button at the point of each cuff, and the broad trouser stripe. (George Esker Collection)

"Military Buttons." On April 30 he began to advertise "Pelican Buttons and Military Accoutrements of all kinds." During the following month, Charles Bellenot, at the corner of Bienville Street and Exchange Alley, offered "Pelicans, Stars, Letters and Numbers for Caps and Knapsacks, Buckles for Belts." The jewellers Goldman & Fendler, of 154 Canal Street, New Orleans, advertised "a few Pelican [also referred to as 'Secession'] pins" for sale in the Baton Rouge *Daily Advocate* on June 5, 1861. Several Louisiana companies, including the Legion Française, Donaldsonville Artillery and Pelican Guards, wore distinctive buttons bearing unit designations made by firms such as Bellenot & Ulrich and Hyde & Goodrich.

Arms and equipage

The seizure of the US arsenal at the State Seminary of Learning in Baton Rouge on January 10, 1861, supplied Louisiana with 1,099 M1855 rifle muskets, 972 M1842 rifle muskets, 29,222 percussion muskets, 8,283 flintlock muskets, 2,158 Harper's Ferry rifles, 73 Colt rifles, 2,287 Hall rifles, 735 carbines of various patterns, 2,075 percussion pistols and 468 Colt revolvers. However, some of these arms were transferred to the state of Mississippi (see MAA 423... "(1) South Carolina & Mississippi").

Meanwhile, the Military Board established in December 1860 issued the remaining arms to the first 15 or so regiments recruited in the state, but attempts to purchase weapons abroad were unsuccessful. By fall of 1861 the state supply of rifles and muskets was exhausted, and in April 1862 Governor Moore found it impossible to coordinate an effective defense when the Federals attacked New Orleans.

Regarding private enterprise in the manufacture and sale of arms, Baton Rouge general merchants Edward & William Bogel advertised a large assortment of "Pistols, Revolvers, Dirks and Bowie Knives" in the *Daily Advocate* during February 1861. David Kernaghan & Co of New Orleans offered "100 Minie percussion rifle muskets with bayonets as well as a variety of military pistols" during the previous month.

In June 1861, English immigrants Ferdinand W.C. and Francis L.Cook established the New Orleans Rifle Factory, and by the end of that year Cook & Brother had produced, among various types of rifles and carbines, about 550 weapons patterned after the British Enfield rifle musket, complete with saber bayonet. Approximately 1,500 more Enfields were produced by this firm before the capture of New Orleans forced them to temporarily suspend production. Cook & Brother then relocated to Athens, GA, where they continued to manufacture weapons for the Confederate States Ordnance Department.

In the case of edged weapons, Thomas, Griswold & Co (formerly Hyde & Goodrich), at the corner of Canal and Royal Streets, New Orleans, advertised "Swords, Military Accoutrements" on September 10, 1861. The Frenchman A.H.Dufilho, a cutler at 21 Royal Street, also produced fine swords.

With workshops at 5 Charles Street, New Orleans, Irishman James Cosgrove produced cartridge boxes, cap pouches, belt plates, waist belts, bayonet sheaths and frogs, and shoulder belts, in quantities between

40 and 100 for at least 15 Louisiana regiments during April 1861. The works in Baton Rouge owned by Maj W.F.Tunnard were leased to the Confederate Government under the supervision of Capt John C.Booth, and were turned into "a manufactory of army supplies" attached to the City Arsenal. By June 8, 1861, this establishment had produced among other things a "considerable quantity of cartridge and cap boxes." Towards the end of July, Hoffman & Marks at 63 Chartres Street, New Orleans, advertised for sale in the New Orleans *Bee* "100 Cartridge Boxes." In the same city, William Boyd made knapsacks and straps, while Guilbaux & Giefers, at 121 Royal Street, produced military saddles and harness.

Not all this equipage was produced to a satisfactory standard. A correspondent of the *Daily Advocate*, at Baton Rouge, reported from the Washington Navy Yard at Pensacola on May 4, 1861, that "The equipments and supplies purchased in New Orleans, for our troops, cost exorbitant prices: teams, knapsacks, harness, saddles, and all those things that go to make up the outfit of an army, were paid for in the roundest sort of sums. The result has been the roundest sort of cheating, and the roundest sort of profit on the part of those who furnished them. I saw one of the Louisiana Guard the other day, undertake to pick his knapsack up by one of the straps. He was a perfect picture of disgust when he straightened up and found the strap in his hand, minus the knapsack. The leather of which the harness, saddles, etc., are made, is utterly worthless. Those who sell it at the prices which the Confederate States is made to pay, would find their appropriate homes in the Penitentiary."

Lt Edward C.Perry, who commanded Co C, 17th Texas Cavalry, wears a dark blue frock coat with shoulder straps of rank that probably echo the Federal-style uniform regulations adopted by the State of Texas in 1857. (Smith County Historical Society, Texas)

TEXAS

Militia

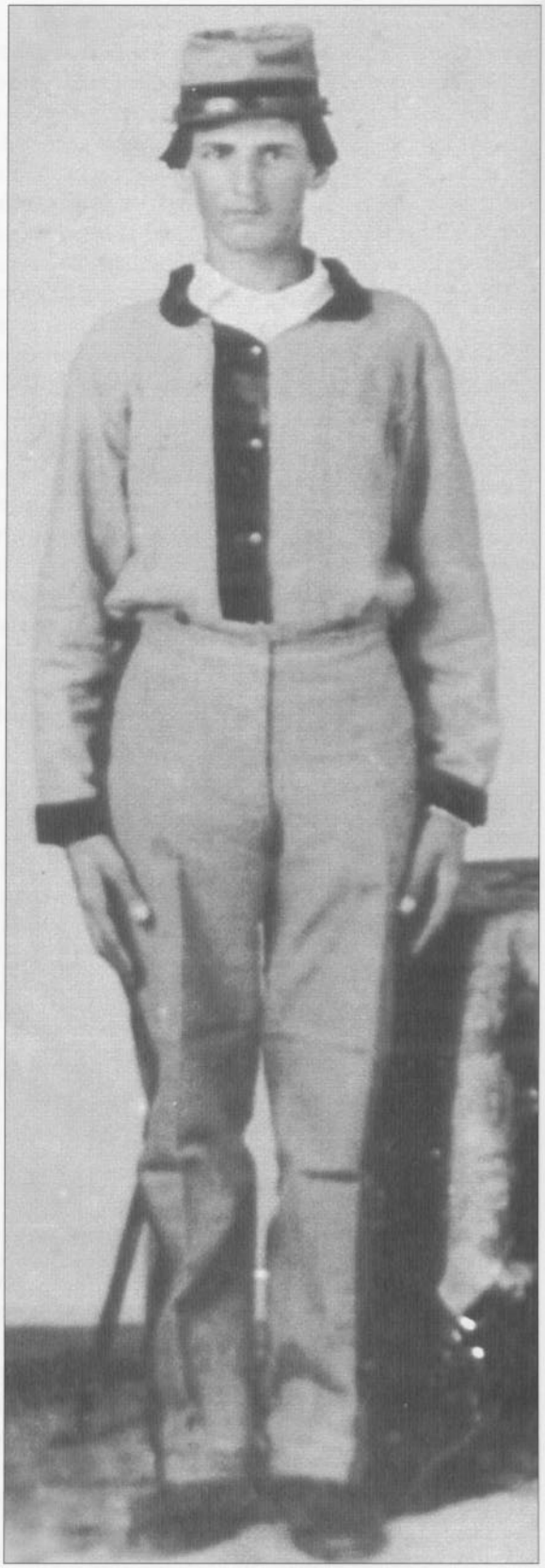
On the eve of the Civil War the enrolled militia of Texas was virtually dormant, although on paper it consisted of five divisions, with regiments and battalions organized on a county-wide basis. Probably based on the regulations adopted for the US Army in 1857, a uniform was prescribed for the officers of these forces via "An act to incorporate all uniformed military companies," approved by the state legislature on February 15, 1858. However, this uniform was ordered to be "dispensed with" via General Order No 1, issued by Adjutant General William Byrd on May 1, 1861. The uniformed volunteer militia companies attached to this system included the Alamo Rifles, of San Antonio; Washington Light Guards, Milam Rifles and Turner Rifles, of Houston; Galveston Artillery and Lone Star Rifles, of Galveston; Quitman Rifles, of Austin; and Refugio Riflemen, of Refugio County.

New military companies were hastily organized as secession approached, and by May 1861 the "First Regiment of uniformed Galveston Volunteers" was formed; this included the Galveston Rifles, Galveston Zouaves, Wigfall Guards, and Lone Star Rifles. No state regulations were issued to govern the dress of these companies, and they wore a great variety

of clothing. Described as wearing a "neat fatigue uniform" in the *Galveston Weekly News* on May 28, 1861, the Galveston Rifles adopted a service dress of "gray cloth, with red trimmings" and red welt in the seam of their pants. Commanded by Capt Victor Beaulard, the Galveston Zouaves appear to have donned full zouave dress, since they were reported in the local press to be wearing "gay uniforms seeming in strange contrast, with the plain but neat attire of the other companies" when the 1st Regiment paraded on May 20, 1861.

After secession on February 1, 1861, the Committee of Public Safety appointed by the Secession Convention elected Ben McCulloch, a Mexican War veteran, as a colonel of cavalry, with orders to raise a force to capture US property in the state, including the arsenal at San Antonio. The provisional force collected by McCulloch consisted of a volunteer battalion from Gonzales, companies from Lockhart, Sequin, and San Antonio, plus six companies (or "castles") of the American Legion of the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Southern rights society founded by George Bickley in 1854. An eyewitness described these units "appearing, two by two, on muleback and horseback, mounted and on foot – a motley though quite orderly crowd, carrying the Lone Star flag before them... Some had coats, but others were in their shirt-sleeves, and not a few were wrapped in old shawls and saddle-blankets." McCulloch's command was subsequently disbanded when it became apparent that US Gen David E.Twiggs, then commanding the Department of Texas, was not going to offer resistance.

During March 1861, the Committee authorized the organization of two state cavalry regiments to protect the northern and southern frontiers from marauding Indians and Mexican bandits. These regiments were mustered into Confederate service for one year, and were designated the 1st (H.E.McCulloch's) and 2nd (Ford's) Mounted Rifle Volunteers. Neither of these units was initially uniformed, although the former wore red flannel stripes on the shoulders of their civilian shirts and coats. Like other Confederate states, Texas raised companies of non-uniformed citizens called Minute Men who also provided temporary local, as well as frontier, defense. In many cases these groups subsequently organized themselves into volunteer companies for state and, ultimately, Confederate service.



OPPOSITE **Pte William F.Schadt of the Lone Star Rifles – Co L, 1st Texas Infantry – was photographed at Galveston wearing an example of the original service uniform adopted by his unit in 1861, which included a heavily trimmed gray flannel shirt. (San Jacinto Museum, Texas)**

Volunteer forces, 1861–62

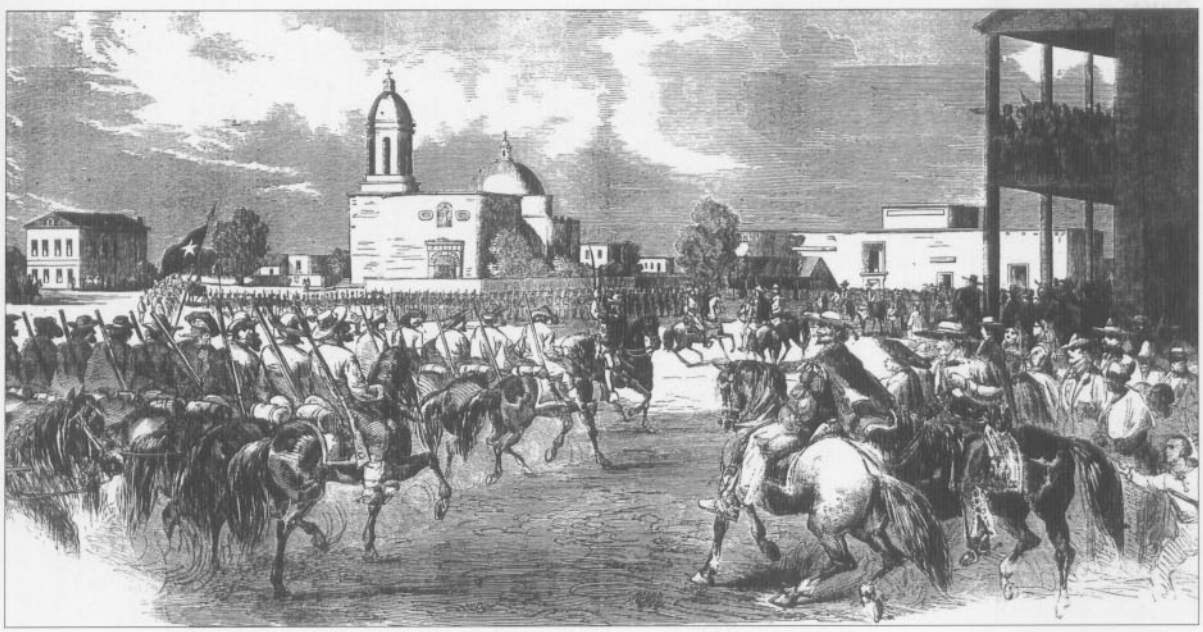
Texas received her first call for 8,000 troops from the Confederate Government during April 1861, mainly for coastal defense. This was followed in August by a request for 2,000 troops for service in Virginia. A total of 32 companies were sent to Richmond, where they were organized into the 1st, 4th & 5th Texas Infantry regiments. These in turn were formed into the brigade commanded by John Bell Hood during the winter of 1861.

By the end of 1861, Texas had raised seven regiments and four battalions of infantry, amounting to approximately 7,100 men. About seven companies of artillery were also organized. By contrast, 16 regiments, three battalions, and three independent companies of cavalry were in the saddle, totaling around 17,338 troopers. These figures illustrate the strong preference of Texans for mounted service, and a natural aversion to foot-slogging. Consequently, a number of cavalry units later had to be dismounted in order to relieve the shortage of infantry.

Texas, like other Confederate states, was burdened with the task of clothing her volunteers for much of the early part of the war. In the absence of a large-scale textiles industry, she initially relied on stocks of imported cloth and garments which could be turned into uniforms, but there were difficulties making this available.

Hence, Governor Edward Clark (who replaced Sam Houston on March 16, 1861) urged companies to come prepared with clothing. According to General Orders No 4 issued from the Adjutant General's Office in Austin on June 10, 1861, each man was to supply himself with "one coat, two pairs of pantaloons, two shirts, two pair of drawers, two undershirts, (if worn,) three pairs of socks, two blankets, or one blanket and over-coat, two pair of shoes, one towel, and one hat, with comb and brushes, and also one knife, one tin cup, and one spoon, and if possible, one tin plate, and one canteen. The whole of the clothes not actually worn by the men to be bundled up, if no knapsacks can be procured."

The surrender of US forces to Texan troops in the Grand Plaza, San Antonio, on February 16, 1861, drawn by a *Harper's Weekly* artist. The mounted troops are depicted as uniformly dressed in broad hats, long duster-style coats and trousers tucked into boots. An accompanying report described this force as being "plainly dressed, some in Kersey, a fine-looking body of men, with a determined air." (Author's collection)



Pte Valerius Cincinnatus Giles of the Tom Green Rifles – Co B, 4th Texas Infantry – wears a single-breasted, black-trimmed gray frock coat, a little shorter in the skirts than was usual, and darker gray trousers with narrow seam stripes. His privately purchased hat is pinned up with a metal star that he bought from the photographer who took his "image." (Copy print from *American Military Equipage*, Vol. II)

The first companies of volunteers wore a wide variety of uniforms. Raised in Fort Bend County, the Richmond Rifles wore the "old-fashioned blue flannel hunting shirt" when they joined the force under Col John S."Old Rip" Ford that was sent to occupy the forts on the Rio Grande frontier in February 1861. The artillery company recruited in Corpus Christi in June 1861 adopted a "red jacket with yellow trimmings, white pants with red stripes." The Bayou City Guards – who became Co A, 5th Texas Infantry – paraded in Houston wearing "black pants, blue shirt, and zouave caps" on April 22, 1861. In June they were further described as wearing a "simple, neat and handsome" uniform of "blue and white."

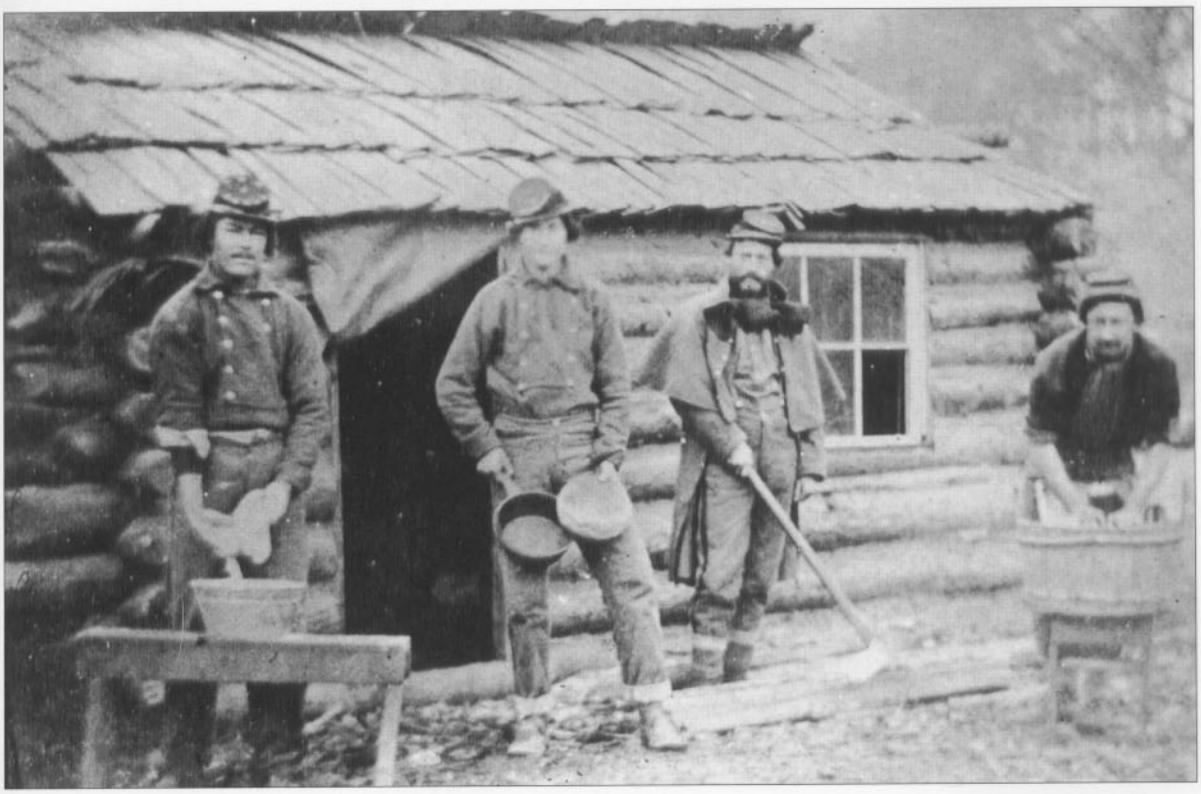
The Quitman Rifles, who changed their name in 1861 to the Tom Green Rifles in honor of Col Thomas Green, originally wore a uniform of "cadet jeans, trimmed with green." Shortly after the enlistment of this unit as Co B, 4th Texas Infantry, Pte Valerius C.Giles recorded that "We were a motley looking set but as a rule, comfortably dressed. In my company we had about four different shades of gray, but all the trimmings were of black braid ... The citizens of Austin and the surrounding neighbourhood bought the cloth. An old tailor took our measurements and cut the uniforms[,] then the ladies made them up." The Tom Green Rifles wore fatigue caps, but Giles' father insisted that his son purchase "the best hat on the house." This impressively large 1858-pattern hat (see photograph left) was waterproofed with goose grease, and lasted Giles until Gaines' Mill in 1862.

According to a memoir written by Pte O.T.Hanks, the Texas Invincibles – Co K, 1st Texas Infantry – left home for Virginia wearing uniforms of "good gray woolen goods cut and fitted by W.A.McClanahan and his helpers, and trimmed with blue collars and cuffs." Texas volunteers joining the Wise Legion, in Virginia, were advised via the Clarksville *Standard* on June 17, 1861, to acquire "a cheap uniform hunting-shirt, or blouse, of any color. The cap, or hat, to be such as may be decided upon by the company, or battalion."

The first uniform of the Lone Star Guards – Co E, 4th Texas Infantry – was made of "imported gray cloth," tailored to individual measurements and sewn by the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Methodist Church at Waco. Based on an image of the Taylor brothers who enlisted in the company, this uniform consisted of a gray jacket with either eight or nine buttons, trimmed all around the collar, edges and cuffs with half-inch wide dark blue braid. Gray trousers were also trimmed with a seam stripe of the same color and material. Black slouch hats were pinned up on one side, probably with metal stars.

Gray hunting shirts of various patterns seem to have been very popular with the companies that enlisted in the 5th Texas Infantry. According to Pte B.Hugh Fuller, the Bayou City Guard later adopted a light gray double-breasted shirt with falling collar and plastron front secured by two rows of small buttons. The collar, cuffs and plastron front were all edged with narrow dark trim, while a small five-pointed star also decorated the former. Private James J.Smith of the Dixie Blues – Co E, 5th Texas – was photographed, probably upon enlistment, also wearing a long gray blouse-shaped hunting shirt which buttoned down the front, with long black patches sewn along the shoulders in imitation of shoulder straps; he also wore a plain black felt hat. Private Andrew Jackson Read wore a plain gray pullover shirt with three buttons down the front, and a light gray forage cap with brass letters spelling out his name "A J READ" on top, when he joined Co F in July 1861. Two soldiers believed to have belonged to the Milam County Greys – Co G – were photographed wearing similarly patterned light gray overshirts, and trousers with dark seam stripes. To confuse things, the Felder brothers of the Dixie Blues wore single-breasted frock coats and pants of unmatched shades of gray wool when they were mustered in on August 8, 1861. Their headgear also differed, that of Rufus King Felder being an 1861-pattern forage cap, while Myers Martindale Felder's was basically an 1851-pattern dress cap with stiffening removed. The possible lack of matching clothing in the 5th Texas is best illustrated by the fact that Pte John W.Stevens was advised upon enlistment in the Texas Polk Rifles – Co H – to "get just what suited his fancy and have it made up in any style he chose – Jes so it was a uniform"...

In front of their quarters at Camp Quantico, VA, during the winter of 1861/62, the Lone Star Rifles wear a fatigue uniform consisting of a double-breasted fireman's-style overshirt, the plastron front fastened by two rows of five buttons (see Plate H1). The collar is cut in a broad falling style, while the cuffs are plain and straight. (Austin History Center, Austin Public Library, Texas)



The 8th Texas Cavalry, also known as Terry's Texas Rangers, wore a great variety of dress during their initial months of service. En route east with the first battalion of the regiment, R.C.Hilliard observed of their appearance in a letter home from New Iberia, dated September 19, 1861: "Some in Red, some in Blue – Brow [sic], Greene yellow – some in broad sombreros, some in caps, some without either, as daring a set as ever marched to battle." After they reached New Orleans, the *Daily Picayune* of September 30 described the Tom Lubbock Rangers – Co K – as being "all athletic men and dress[ed] fantastically in hunting shirts of different materials, with large boots worn on the outside, coming over the knee, with Mexican spurs attached. Some wore fancy Mexican pants trimmed down the side with little brass buttons [conches], and silk sashes around their waists. Others had the Confederate flag, worked in different colored leathers to represent it, on the legs of their boots."

Captain (later General) John G.Walker, commander of Co K, was further described as wearing a buckskin hunting shirt that hugged his large form, "immense" boots, large Mexican spurs, sombrero and a "beautifully worked" Mexican blanket across his shoulders. By late February 1862 the clothing of this company was described as being "shabby, ragged, and dirty," the only element of uniformity being a red star on their hats and caps. Later in the war, the 8th Texas Cavalry attempted to introduce a hint of uniformity to their clothing by the addition of red trimmings to jackets, shirts, and trousers.

The dress of the 4th Texas' chaplain, Presbyterian minister Nicholas A.Davis, is unusually well documented. A correspondent to the *Daily Richmond Enquirer* of September 25, 1861, noted: "I observed a chaplain in uniform on yesterday, which... I admired above anything I have yet seen. A suit of black clothing strait [sic] breasted, with one row of brass buttons, and simple pointed cuff with a small olive branch about six inches long, running up the sleeve. We learn that it was made by C.Wendlinger, No 146, Main St. No stripes on the pants." The Rev Davis himself complained of the "exorbitant charges" of Mr.Wendlinger for the "coat and pants – $45.00 which is a little more than contracted for." A photograph of this uniform shows the coat to have had eight buttons, with two small ones on each cuff. The "olive branch," consisting of a single narrow gold braid, was formed of nine "leaves" or loops, becoming progressively smaller towards the top. Davis was noted by an eyewitness as wearing a slouch hat.

A 39-year-old farmer from Upshur County, Calloway Reid enlisted as a private in Co F (2nd), 7th Texas Infantry, on February 15, 1863. In this tinted ambrotype he holds a shotgun, and wears a rust-colored shirt with dark blue facing on cuffs and along the front opening; note also the fancy fringed scarf, which seems to be tinted red, white and light blue. Reid died in late 1864 during Gen Hood's disastrous attack on the fortifications at Franklin, Tennessee. (George Esker Collection)

Captured Federal clothing

A number of Texas units appear initially to have worn and used captured Federal clothing and equipment. Although the Sandy Point Mounted Rifles – Co K, 4th Texas Infantry – enlisted in civilian dress, each man was issued a "blue sack coat, very full, almost in the shape of a gown," together with sky-blue trousers, a pair of shoes,

(continued on page 33)

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1860–61
1: Washington Artillery
2: Orleans Rifles
3: Garibaldi Guards
1
2
3

A

LOUISIANA REGULARS & VOLUNTEERS, 1861–62
1: 1st Regular Infantry Regiment
2: Sgt, Crescent City Rifles – Co B, 1st Louisiana Inf Bn
3: Watson Artillery
1
2
3

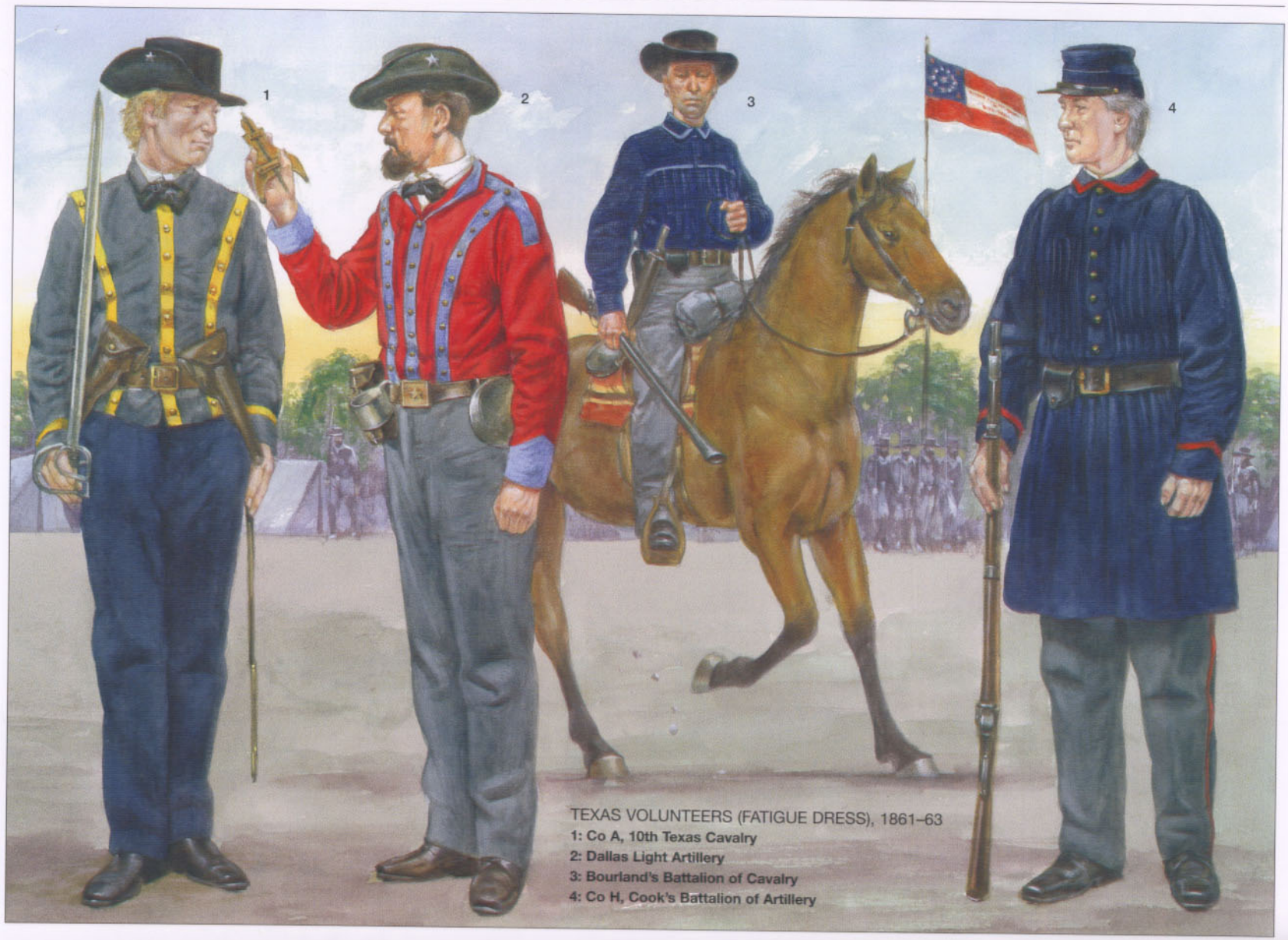
LOUISIANA ZOUAVES & CHASSEURS, 1861
1: Tiger Rifles
2: Sgt, Co D, Louisiana Zouaves
3: Lt, Coppens' Bn of Louisiana Zouaves
4: Chasseurs à Pied
1
2
3
4

LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–63
1: Lafourche Creoles – Co G, 18th LA Infantry
2: Landrum Guards – Co E, 17th LA Infantry
3: Campaigners – Co A, 9th LA Infantry
1
2
3

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS (FULL DRESS), 1861

1 & 2: 2nd Lt & Private, Star Rifles – Co D, 1st Texas Infantry

3: Texas Invincibles – Co H, 7th Texas Infantry



TEXAS VOLUNTEERS (FATIGUE DRESS), 1861–63

1: Co A, 10th Texas Cavalry

2: Dallas Light Artillery

3: Bourland's Battalion of Cavalry

4: Co H, Cook's Battalion of Artillery

TEXAS CAVALRY, 1862–64
1: Terry's Texas Rangers – Co C, 8th Texas Cavalry
2: Grimes County Rangers – Co C, 5th Texas Cavalry
3: Ellis County Bengal Tigers – Co D, 4th Texas Cavalry
1
2
3

TEXAS INFANTRY, 1862
1: Lone Star Rifles – Co L, 4th Texas Infantry
2: Lone Star Guards – Co E, 4th Texas Infantry
3: Co K, 22nd Texas Infantry
1
2
3

two pair of socks, and two shirts," while at Camp Van Dorn near Houston. It would seem reasonable to assume that these sack coats were taken over by the state with the capture of Federal military property. Evidence suggests that one, if not more, of the companies comprising the 4th Texas also originally wore dark blue US Army sack coats, and possibly also trousers of the same provenance. Members of the Grimes County Greys and the Porter Guards – Cos G & H, 4th Texas – were photographed wearing sack coats of dark color. The Waverly Confederates – Co D, 5th Texas – were reported in the *Daily Chronicle & Sentinel* to be equipped with "the spoils taken from the United States army at the capture of Fort Bliss" when they passed through Augusta, GA, en route for Virginia on September 7, 1861.

While serving in the Department of Texas, Col John C.Moore of the 2nd Texas Infantry (also known as the 2nd Texas Sharpshooters) was noted for caring for the welfare of his troops. As a last resort he too took advantage of captured Federal clothing, and issued his "rag-tag regiment" with dark blue sack coats like those worn within Hood's Brigade before they reached Virginia.

The most unusual dress even in the Texas mounted service must have been that of Capt Samuel J.Richardson, who commanded Co F, 2nd Texas Mounted Rifles. His wide black slouch hat and plain shirt are unremarkable, but his jaguar-skin trousers with conches down the side seams, and matching revolver holsters, are astonishing. (USAMHI/photo by Jim Enos)

Winter clothing, 1861–62

With the war not over by September 1861, Texan volunteers faced the prospect of fighting a winter campaign inadequately clothed. Troops based along the Texas frontier were the worst off. By the beginning of November 1861, "Rip" Ford's 2nd Texas Cavalry was in desperate straits, and Capt H.A.Hamner, commanding Fort Clark near Las Moras Spring, lamented in the Bellville *Countryman* that his men were "near literally naked, and without shoes and socks."

Problems faced by the fall of 1861 by Texan volunteers in Virginia, who were heavily reliant on the commutation system, are illustrated in a letter published in the Houston *Telegraph* from Lt W.H.Sellers of the Bayou City Guards, 5th Texas: "In taking the government commutation money for clothing... we are expected to provide ourselves with uniform coats, pants, and overcoats, which cannot be had, fit to wear, for less than $43 to $45; and if we purchase only coats and pants, and draw overcoats from the Government, they will be deducted from our pay, which, at $11 per month for privates, will not leave much room for socks, underclothing, and many other articles of necessity."

In anticipation of a clothing shortage, Confederate Secretary of War Judah P.Benjamin requested the various state governments to provide "at an early day, a large quantity of Woolen Clothing, to supply the wants of the Army, to be charged to the Confederate Government." This meant that the commutation system money – first made available

by the Confederate Quartermaster's Department in March 1861, and amounting to $25 a month per NCO and enlisted man – would go directly to the state authorities, who would pass payment on to those supplying the cloth and making the uniforms within the various states.

The first winter clothing appeal in Texas was issued by Governor Clark on August 31, 1861. Before the end of September the newspapers were publishing a list of clothing that should be supplied, consisting of "One good country jeans coat or jacket. Two pairs of pants, same material. Two good cotton shirts, heavy. Two good linsey shirts, heavy. Two pairs of good linsey drawers, (or other heavy goods). Two pairs of good woolen socks. One pair of first rate shoes." Eleven depots, including Austin, Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio, were designated as collection points for this clothing. A further ten depots were established as gathering stations for clothing to be shipped to Texas troops serving east of the Mississippi.

In response to the clothing appeal, the leading citizens of Clarksville made every effort to "fit out" the 9th/8th Texas Infantry, stationed at Camp Rusk, Lamar County, during the following weeks. On October 19, the *Standard* reported "We saw a large quantity of clothing in the warehouse of Wright, Wortham and Gibbons. Each man's bundle was put up separately... and marked with his name in ink." Within days the ladies of Parker County had collected clothes and blankets, which were transported west in several wagonloads escorted by local citizens.

Stationed at Camp McCulloch, TX, the 6th Texas Infantry, commanded by Col Robert Garland, finally received cloth with which to uniform the entire regiment on February 14, 1862. On this occasion an

BELOW **Thomas F.Bates enlisted in the 5th Texas Infantry at 35 years of age; he served with Hood's brigade, but was taken ill and discharged before they transferred to Virginia. He wears a homespun gray sack coat and pants, and holds a D-guard Bowie knife, together with a rare .31cal five-shot Walch revolver. (George Esker Collection)**

RIGHT **A resident of Paris, TX, James Campbell Bates served in the Indian Territory; at Elkhorn Tavern, AR; at Corinth, Holly Springs, and Jackson, MS; at Thompson's Station, TN; and at the crossing of the Etowah river during Sherman's Atlanta campaign. His early war rank of lieutenant in Co H, 9th Texas Cavalry, may be indicated by his very long "shoulder straps." (USAMHI/photo by Jim Enos)**

anonymous soldier reported in the Houston *Tri-Weekly Telegraph* that his regiment was "not only uniform in their ways of thinking, and acting, but in a very few days they will be so *externally*, as the material for clothing has arrived, and our measures all taken." In March 1862, the Tom Green Rifles – Co B, 4th Texas – also received new winter uniforms (their second issue since volunteering for Confederate service), made by the Ladies' Aid Society of Travis County.

In a letter from Camp Davis, VA, to the *Navarro Express* dated September 20, 1861, Pte G.S.Boynton of the Navarro Rifles – Co I, 4th Texas Infantry – wrote that "We have drawn our caps, shoes and blankets; the blankets are made by sewing common carpeting together, which answers a very good purpose; the rest of our uniform will be procured as soon they can be made." Just under two weeks later he wrote that "Thirty-five tailors are at work on our uniform, and will have them done in one week, and everything pertaining to our equipment will be ready by that time, or shortly after."

State quartermaster-issue uniforms

As with Louisiana, Texas became heavily reliant on her state penitentiary for the manufacture of cloth for uniforms. Established in 1848, the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville had produced cotton and woolen cloth since 1853. In that year Governor Peter H.Bell, anxious to find additional sources of revenue for the prison, requested a legislative appropriation of $35,000 to establish a cotton and woolen mill within the prison walls. Inmates worked in the mill, and earnings from the sale of the finished fabric helped defray the cost of operating the prison.

Still in existence in 1861, and by then under the supervision of financial agent M.C.Rogers, the penitentiary facility began to provide cloth to uniform Texas soldiery from February 1861. During the period of state production the Bellville *Countryman* reported in May that 209 convicts were involved in turning out "near 6000 yards of

This unidentified Texas mounted rifleman or infantryman wears a striped "hunting shirt" with facing color inside the opened collar, on the straight cuffs, in broad bands across the tops of deep breast pockets, and along the tops of the shoulders – a pattern that appears to have been popular in the trans-Mississippi Confederacy. He is holding a double-barreled shotgun, and has two military-type revolvers in a cross-draw position on his belt. (George Esker Collection)

Pte John S.Pickle, of Co B, 18th Texas Cavalry, wears a gray frock coat manufactured at the State Penitentiary at Huntsville during 1862. He holds what seems to be a Whitney Navy revolver, and a second weapon shows at his left hip. (Austin History Center, Austin Public Library)

Osnaburgs daily" at the penitentiary. Once produced, this cloth was cut and made into uniforms by local tailor shops working under state contract. In September of that year Governor Edward Clark decided to devote nearly the whole product of the penitentiary to furnishing clothing for Texas troops. By the beginning of November 1861 the factory had been taken over by the central authorities to supply the CS Quartermaster's Department with uniforms. Eventually, a tannery and workshops for making shoes and hats were also established in the same premises.

The types of cloth produced by the prison factory consisted of kersey, a coarse woolen material; plains, an undyed woolen cloth; and cotton jeans. A Dallas *Herald* article reported that Co B, 18th Texas Cavalry, was dressed in a "yellowish-gray tunic coat and pantaloons made of Penitentiary Jeans, with two rows of brass buttons on the front of the coat and a yellow stripe down the side of the pantaloons," when they arrived in that city on January 22, 1862. The 16th Texas Infantry was described as being clad in wool, and straw hats, homespun pants, and "faded penitentiary jackets" in 1863. William D.Cater of the Lone Star Defenders – Co C, 3rd Texas Cavalry – recalled that his uniform consisted of "Black coats, with vests to match, brown (Huntsville made) jeans pants, black hats and black boots made of calfskin tanned leather." The 2nd Texas Infantry received uniforms of undyed penitentiary plains a few days before leaving Corinth for Shiloh in March 1862. After the battle a Federal prisoner is reputed to have inquired, "Who were them hell cats that went into battle dressed in their graveclothes?"

Although the penitentiary continued to supply cloth until at least October 1864, many Texan units still struggled to clothe themselves. The agent for Darnell's 18th Texas Cavalry, dismounted and stationed in northwestern Arkansas, returned to Dallas on September 13, 1862, where he placed in the *Herald* an urgent request for clothing. Items specified were flannel, linsey, shoes, hats, leather, or additional clothing of "any description whatever." He would pay for delivery.

Despite such shortages, the British diarist LtCol Freemantle recorded after observing a dress parade of the 3rd Texas Infantry on April 8, 1863, that "The men were well clothed, though great variety existed in their uniforms. Some companies wore blue, some grey, some had French kepis, others wideawakes and Mexican hats... During all my travels in the South I never saw a regiment so well clothed or so well drilled as this one, which has never been in action, or exposed to much hardship."

Six days earlier, Freemantle had found the 14th Cavalry Battalion – Partisan Rangers – wearing "flannel shirts, very ancient trousers,

jack-boots with enormous spurs, and black felt hats, ornamented with the 'lone star of Texas.' " The dismounted 2nd Cavalry Regiment (Pyron's) was described during the same period as being "dressed in every variety of costume, and armed with every variety of weapon."

Texas lancers

No fewer than five Texas cavalry regiments were armed wholly or in part with lances or pikes. Recruited among the German settlers of Austin County, and commanded by Dutch-Belgian immigrant Marius Cornelius van den Heuvel, Co G of the 4th Texas Mounted Volunteers enlisted carrying the lance, and were not issued guns until December 23, 1861. The 5th Texas Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Col Thomas Green, boasted two lancer companies. Company B was led by Capt Willis L.Lang; Co G – also known as the Jackson Cavalry – was under Capt Jerome B.McCown, a 41-year-old Alabamian who had earlier served under Hay's Texas Rangers during the Mexican War.

The 4th and 5th Texas became part of the Confederate army being assembled by Gen Henry H.Sibley, an alcoholic ex-major of the US 2nd Dragoons, to invade Unionist New Mexico. With 12in blades mounted on slender 9ft shafts topped with red pennons measuring 8 x 17in, the three lancer companies within his command quickly became Sibley's "pride and joy." The companies in the latter regiment went on to take part in a charge against Federal forces at Valverde Ford on February 21, 1862, during which "the greater part hit the dust before their lances could come into use."

Sibley's was not the only Texas command to carry lances. During the fall of 1861 the Reverend George Washington Carter was encouraged by Gen David Twiggs to manufacture lances at his small Methodist college, and was subsequently given a colonel's commission in order to raise a regiment to be known as Carter's Lancers. By March 7, 1862, 30 companies had responded to Carter's call, and he was ordered to organize three regiments of ten companies each into a lancer brigade. Designated the 21st, 24th & 25th Texas Cavalry, or 1st through 3rd Texas Lancers, the new brigade was not destined to long remain in the saddle or armed with the lance. Ordered to Arkansas by Gen Earl Van Dorn, the 24th & 25th Texas were reorganized as infantry. The 21st managed to retain its mounted status, minus lances, throughout the remainder of the war. Mustered in at Marshall, TX, on May 17, 1862, the 28th Texas Cavalry, commanded by Col Horace Randal, was also known as the 1st Texas Lancers, and contained the Harrison County Lancers.

This unidentified first lieutenant wears Federal-style shoulder straps on his gray frock coat, and proudly displays an "eaglehead" sword with counterguard and mother-of-pearl grip. (Smith County Historical Society, Texas)

Volunteer aid societies

Many early war companies from Texas were uniformed and clothed by local volunteer aid societies. According to the *State Gazette*, a "Ladies' Needle Battalion," numbering about 100, was

organized in Austin, the state capital, on June 6, 1861. In Marshall, the Ladies' Sewing Society took only ten days during the same month to complete the uniforms for the Marshall Guards, from cloth supplied by R.Pitkin, a wholesale clothier on Camp Street in that city. The same society uniformed the Bass Grays – Co D, 7th Texas Infantry; and collected blankets, hats, socks and shoes for the W.P.Lane Rangers – Co F, 2nd Mounted Rifle Volunteers – on their way for duty along the Texas frontier. A Ladies' Aid Society organized at Bellville on July 26, 1861, made "clothing, knapsacks or tents for... volunteers."

As part of the winter clothing appeal begun on September 5, 1861, the society in the vicinity of Lancaster had collected and sent to the 2nd Regiment, Texas Partisan Rangers, commanded by B.Warren Stone, "coats, jeans pants, flannel and linsey shirts, boots and shoes" by the end of the next month. In Bastrop County the women procured "thick clothing, blankets, wollen [sic] socks" for Capt M.B.Highsmith's company of the 12th Texas Cavalry. According to a report in the Austin *State Gazette* dated September 27, 1861, in the course of two weeks a sufficient quantity of clothing had been provided to render this unit "comfortable during the winter." A letter to the *Tri-Weekly Telegraph* at Houston in November 1861 described the efforts of the women of Corpus Christi as "an immense sewing machine, working at a time, a thousand needles."

Military suppliers

Hatters in Texas were as numerous as elsewhere in the Confederacy. According to the *Galveston News* of July 18, 1861, the Southern Hat Manufactory stood at "the Sign of the Big Hat" on Tremont Street in Galveston. Owned by A.Pickert & Co, this firm advertised "Military Hats and Caps for uniform companies", and in particular supplied the Lone Star Rifles with caps on January 19, 1861. Pickert also announced receipt of "Texas Military Buttons" in November of that year. The Alexander Hat Manufacturing Company, located at La Grange in Fayette County, produced hats, shoes and leather. By 1864 this firm was reported to be producing between 16,000 and 18,000 hats monthly for the Confederate authorities. The Southern Hattery at Marshall also produced hats exclusively for Texas troops.

Blue and gray military clothes, plus sashes and buttons, were to be had at the Clothing and Shirt Manufactory owned by Charles Posner on Market Street in Houston. Edmondson & Culmell, of the same city, advertised a "small lot of CS Army Buttons" in the *Tri-Weekly News* on

OPPOSITE **Over 20,000 Hispanics were resident in Texas by 1861, and many of these supported the Confederacy. This soldier from the Houston area has solid facings on the collar and cuffs of his six-button frock coat. He holds an M1858 Enfield rifle musket, and has a cap pouch and a holstered revolver attached to his waist belt; his "cartouche box" is slung on a shoulder belt. (David Wynn Vaughan Collection)**

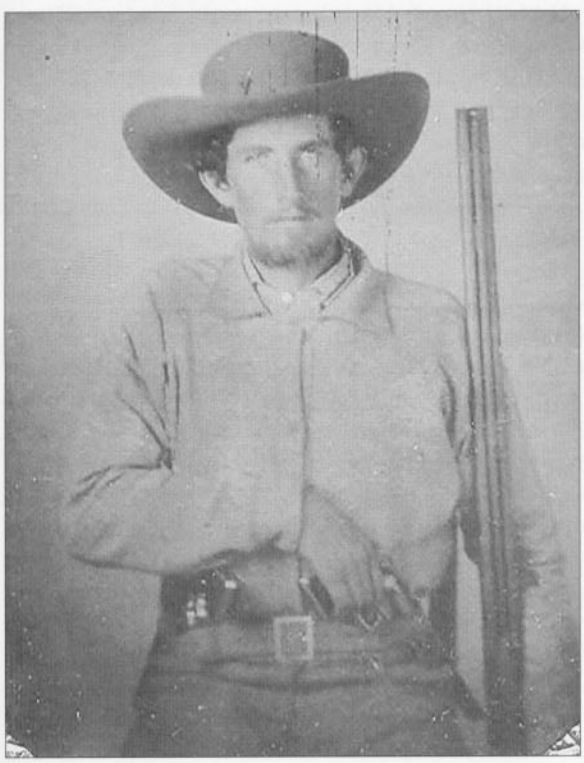
December 24, 1862. As an example of military goods being run through the blockade toward the end of 1861, Z.K.Fulton & Louis Jacobs received foot officers' swords with leather, brass, and silver scabbards, sword belts, cavalry carbines, powder, and percussion caps.

Arms and equipage

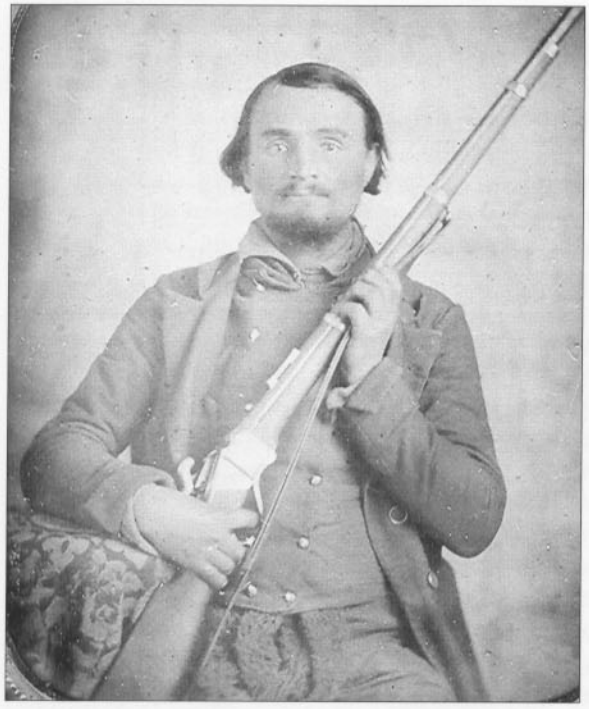
An alarming shortage of serviceable arms was disclosed as soon as the organization of military companies in Texas began. One thousand M1822 muskets were procured from Louisiana on February 26, 1861, and half of these were sent to arm troops on the coast at Galveston. The Secession Convention appointed Ben McCulloch to purchase 1,000 Colt revolvers and 1,000 Morse rifles from Virginia. Only the former were actually acquired, and issued to the 1st Regiment of Mounted Riflemen. About 10,000 arms were seized at the Federal Arsenal at San Antonio on February 16 of the same year. Two thousand of these, including "Sharp's carbine and rifle, United States rifles, and Colt's pistols," were shipped to arm the troops forming at Dallas in May 1861.

The problem of the arms shortage was addressed via General Order No 1, issued by Adjutant General Byrd on May 1, 1861, by which military companies called into state service were instructed to supply themselves with their own arms where possible. "The rifle or shot gun which a marksman is accustomed to," it advised, "will render him more efficient in the field than a musket. A revolver will prove to be more than a substitute for the bayonet at close quarters." Volunteers called into active service were to receive "a fair compensation for the use of their arms." Furthermore, due to difficulties involved in defending a state as large as Texas, all arms in the hands of state authorities were to be "concentrated, so as to be forwarded with the greatest rapidity possible, to such points of the frontier as may be endangered." During November a canvas was made for arms in the hands of individual citizens, which yielded about 40,000 small arms of various types. An unspecified number of state-owned flintlock muskets were altered to percussion during the same month.

Thomas M.Patton enlisted in the 2nd Texas Cavalry on October 10, 1863, after that regiment was dismounted following a mutiny the previous year. In this image his plain overshirt is tinted pale blue; he holds a shotgun, and has two revolvers tucked into his belt. (George Esker Collection)



Several private gunsmiths and armouries were established to supply weapons in Texas. At Tyler, J.C.Short of Short, Biscoe & Co informed the public via the *Reporter* of April 11, 1861, that he was "still manufacturing some of those fine Kentucky Rifles, warranted to kill an Abolitionist [at] 400 Yards!" He also sold "Superior Double Barrel Rifles and Shot Guns... Colt's Repeating Pistols, English Repeaters, Derringer Pistols, and a variety of single Pistols, Bowie Knives, Shot Bags, [and] Powder Flasks." Tucker, Sherrard & Co of Lancaster, Dallas County, also produced Colt-pattern revolvers. J.T.Oakes, Gunsmith, advertised in the *Navarro Express* of Corsicana that "Guns or pistols [were] made or repaired on short notice." J.S.Nash appears to have commenced the manufacture of rifles at his iron foundry near Clarksville, TX, in July 1861; while



Of Scottish descent, John Alfonso Beall enlisted in Co B, 14th Texas Cavalry, during November 1861. He was commissioned lieutenant and ordnance officer in Co D of that regiment in early 1863. This ambrotype shows him as a lieutenant, holding an M1860 Spencer repeating rifle captured at Chickamauga during September 1863. He wears a plain gray frock coat over a double-breasted vest. (George Esker Collection)

G.G.Allen of Van Hook's Tin Manufactory advertised in the *Harrison Flag* that he was "stocking and repairing of Guns and Pistols" at Marshall.

The factory owned by J.H.Dance & Brothers, situated at Columbia on the banks of the River Brazos in 1862, made Colt-pattern .44 and .36cal revolvers, breech-loading carbines and bayonets until the end of the war. The *Semi-Weekly News* at San Antonio described one of these weapons as being "equal, if not superior to Colt's revolvers." The journal concluded: "We understand the maker has enlisted in the army, and we suggest the propriety of his being released from his enlistment and the necessary means furnished to him to set up a manufactory of these pistols. We understand they can be made at a low rate, and that six hands can turn out about one per day." All four Dance brothers were indeed released from the army, and continued to make small arms until the end of the war.

During 1862 the Texas State Military Board made contracts with four different firms for 7,000 Mississippi-type rifles. Of these weapons, Billups & Hassell of Plenitude in Anderson County provided 1,200. Whitescarver, Campbell & Co of Rusk, Cherokee County, delivered 900 rifles. N.B.Tanner, of Bastrop, contracted for 500 rifles with bayonets, and delivered at least 264 by September 1863; however, these were described by a Confederate ordnance officer as "a cheat, badly put together, and very unreliable, being liable, a great number, to burst."

Although 5,000 rifles were ordered from Short, Biscoe & Co at Tyler in August 1862, only one rifle was finally delivered, a year later. However, this facility was taken over by the Confederate authorities and machinery was moved there from Little Rock, AR, following which it produced the "Texas Enfield Rifle," the "Texas Austrian Rifle," plus several other models. Many of these weapons were issued to Texas units serving in the Indian Territory.

Regarding edged weapons, the editorial staff of the Clarksville *Standard* was shown a cavalry "broad sword" made by Jesse Adams in July 1861, and commented that it had "a neat brass handle, and was altogether a good piece of work for a Smith's shop." John A.Smith, an operative at J.C.Short's Gun Shop at Tyler, announced in the *Reporter* on August 1, 1861, that he had manufactured "a fine lot of KNIVES, and can satisfy the taste of any Southern man, and disgust any Yankee now alive." Kolbe & Wixforth, at Galveston, advertised "Lances, Lances!" in the *Tri-Weekly News*, stating that they were prepared to furnish them "to Companies on or off the Island, at the shortest notice." Only the "best material" was used, and specimens were available for inspection at the Ordnance Office in the city.

As for weapons carried by individual units, William D.Cater of the Lone Star Defenders – Co C, 3rd Texas Cavalry – recalled that his company started without any firearms: "I had a knife made in a blacksmith shop with a blade about six inches long, which I carried in a

scabbard in the leather belt I added to my uniform." Volunteers enlisting in the Wise Legion, in Virginia, were advised on June 17, 1861, to arm themselves with "smooth-bores, shot-guns, or rifles."

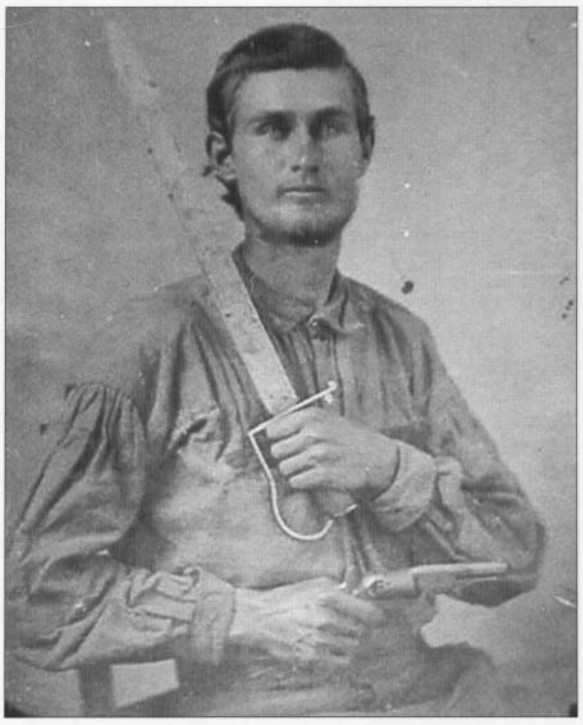
A letter written to the Clarksville *Standard* on July 7, 1861, by Lt Courtes B.Sutton stated that the Red River Dixie Boys – Co E, 11th Texas Cavalry – "drew the county guns... most of them being carbines, the others being plain rifles and Colt's [M1855] six shooting guns [or revolving rifles]. From the simplicity of the carbine, combined with the accuracy and effectiveness of its shooting, its use seems to be preferred by our men."

After being transferred to Virginia the 4th Texas Infantry were dependent on Confederate authorities for their weapons. As a result, Pte Boynton of Co I wrote to his local newspaper, the *Navarro Express*, on October 3, 1861: "They are preparing our guns in Richmond as fast as possible. We will have to take muskets at first, but will have Minnie Rifles with sword bayonets soon." According to a further letter, this company was in receipt of "the Minie rifled musket" before the end of that month.

Towards the end of 1861, Texas volunteers began to receive weapons run through the blockade. Encamped near Victoria, TX, the entire 6th Texas Infantry received Enfield rifles during February 1862. A member of the Bass Grays – Co D, 7th Texas – wrote from camp near Hopkinsville, KY, on December 5, 1861: "The Gregg Regiment is now armed with the Enfield rifle. They are marked on the locks 'London,' and 'Tower,' and dated '1861'... If my experience entitles me to an opinion, they are the best gun extant. They are very light; the length of heavy muskets; varnished black; provided with bayonet; nipple secured by fixed cover, to keep dry in any weather; rifled sextuple continuous three raised three depressed, stock white hickory; sights for range of nine hundred yards. They shoot with immense force and accuracy. It is needless to say we are delighted with our guns. We parted with our old game guns to the government at a most liberal valuation."

According to a recruiting notice published in the Houston *Tri-Weekly Telegraph* of April 21, 1862, Waller's Battalion, Texas Cavalry, commanded by Col Edward Waller, Jr, was to be armed with "Maynard Rifles." On the Bayou Boeuff on May 21, 1863, Co C, Battalion of Texas Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Capt W.A.McDade, engaged a superior enemy force that was armed with Sharps rifles, six-shooters and sabers while carrying "Enfield Rifles not more than one fourth... having pistols and none having sabres."

Accouterments such as cartridge boxes, cap boxes, waist belts and bayonet scabbards were produced by Robert Kuhnel, who was listed as a mattress maker, upholsterer and paper hanger in the antebellum trade directory for Galveston. Harigal & Company, located at Bellville in Houston County, produced various types of canteens for Texas troops. Saddles and saddle-trees, harness and bridles were produced by C.L.Jernigan at Navarro in Corsicana County.



A volunteer from Cherokee County, Simeon Jasper Crews wears an obviously well-made shirt and gray trousers. As so often in such portraits, he holds a Bowie knife – here a D-guard type the length of a cutlass – and his revolver is an M1849 Colt Pocket model. Crews enlisted in the New Salem Invincibles – Co F, 7th Texas Cavalry – in September 1863. (George Esker Collection)

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albert, Alphaeus H., *Record of American Uniform and Historical Buttons* (Boyerton Publishing Co, 1976)

Bazelon, Bruce S. & William F.McGuinn, *A Directory of American Military Goods & Makers 1785–1885* (REF Typesetting & Publishing Inc, 1987)

Bergeron, Arthur W. Jr, *Guide to Louisiana Confederate Military Units 1861–1865* (Louisiana State University Press, 1989)

Brooks, Ross, "Terry's Texas Rangers," *Military Collector & Historian*, Volume 44, No 3 (Company of Military Historians, Fall 1992)

Brooks, Ross, "Red Petticoats and Blue Jackets: 1st Confederate States Zouave Battalion, or Coppens' Louisiana Zouaves," *Military Collector & Historian*, Volume 45, No 4 (Company of Military Historians, Winter 1993)

Brooks, Ross, "'Part Irish and the Rest the Flower of Southern Chivalry': Clothing, Arms, and Equipment of the 1st Special Battalion of Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, 1861–1862," *Military Collector & Historian*, Volume 45, No 4 (Company of Military Historians, Fall 1999)

Field, Ron, *American Civil War: Confederate Army* (Brassey's, 1996)

Hayes, Charles W., *History of the Island & the City of Galveston* (Cincinnati, 1879)

Lonn, Ella, *Foreigners in the Confederacy* (University of North Carolina Press, 2002)

Moneyhon, Carl, & Bobby Roberts, *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Texas in the Civil War* (University of Arkansas Press, 1998)

Moneyhon, Carl, & Bobby Roberts, *Portraits of Conflict: A Photographic History of Louisiana in the Civil War* (University of Arkansas Press, 1990)

Morgan, James Morris, *Recollections of a Rebel Reefer* (Boston & New York, 1917)

Murphy, John, & Howard Michael Madaus, *Confederate Rifles & Muskets* (Graphics Publishers, 1996)

Ramsdell, Charles W., "The Texas State Military Board, 1862–1865," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, Vol. XXVII (April 1924), No 4

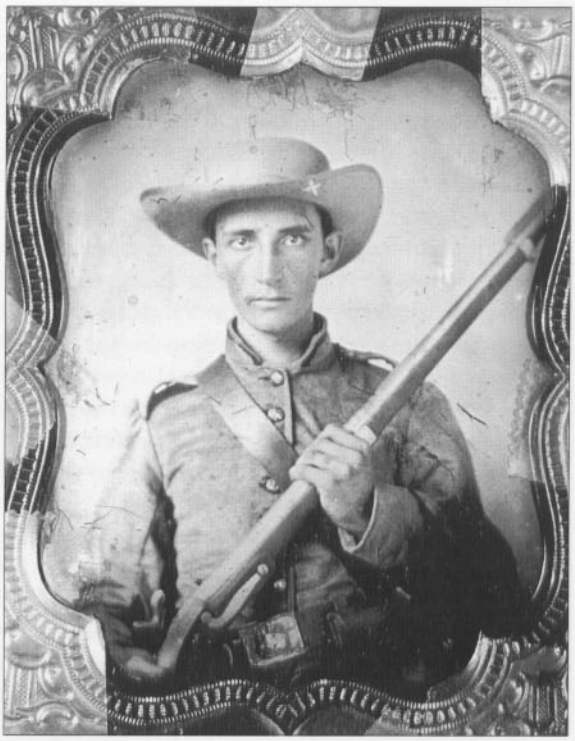
Russell, William Howard, *My Diary North and South*, ed. Fletcher Pratt (New York, 1954)

Todd, Frederick P., *American Military Equipage: 1851– 1872*, Vol.I (The Company of Military Historians, 1974)

Todd, Frederick P., *American Military Equipage: 1851– 1872*, Vol.II, "State Forces" (Chatham Square Press, 1983)

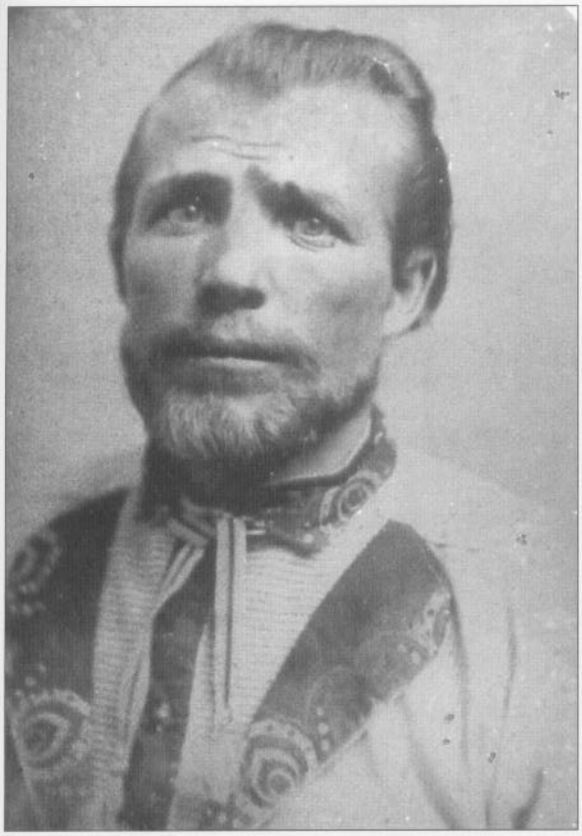
Winsor, Bill, *Texas in the Confederacy: Military Installations, Economy, and People* (Hillsboro, Texas, 1979)

Plus various contemporary newspapers



This well-equipped but unidentified Texas infantryman has a small metal star pinned under the brim of his hat, and dark-colored trim on the collar and cuffs of his jacket. He holds a M1842 .69cal musket, and probably has a pattern 1839 cartridge box suspended from his shoulder belt. (Smith County Historical Society, Texas)

OPPOSITE LEFT **Jacob Durst enlisted in Capt Frank Van der Stucken's Company, Texas Mounted Volunteers in March 1862. Raised among German immigrants at Fredericksburg in Gillespie County, this unit mustered into Confederate service as Co C, 8th Bn, Texas Cavalry (Taylor's), and in November 1863 was reorganized as Co E, 1st Texas Cavalry (Buchel's). Note the very fancy trim on his "battle shirt." (Courtesy Martha Durst)**



ABOVE **This unidentified soldier wears a very similar style of shirt to Jacob Durst, and may well have belonged to the same company. (Author's collection)**

THE PLATES

Our purpose is to illustrate the variety of state Militia and Volunteer uniforms and equipage worn by Confederate forces during the early stages of the war, before Confederate States Quartermaster issue became more readily available in 1863. In some cases this colorful and unusual clothing was worn during later stages of the conflict as CS supplies dwindled or failed altogether. The campaign history of the Confederate armies during the war is too complex to include in such a study as this, as is a complete record of the units into which all Volunteer companies were mustered. For reasons of space, only representative examples of later higher formations and battles are given.

A: LOUISIANA VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1860–61

Celebrated as the premier volunteer militia company of Louisiana, the **Washington Artillery (A1)** was expanded into a five-company battalion in 1861, and served with distinction in both Eastern and Western theaters of the Civil War. (For instance, four companies under Maj Benjamin Franklin Eshleman fought at Gettysburg with the Reserve Artillery of Longstreet's I Corps.) This driver of the First Company wears full dress, including a pattern 1851 cloth dress cap with red facing color, pompon and "eagle" plate, plus brass crossed cannon insignia. Brass scales adorn the shoulders of his pattern 1851 dark blue frock coat, faced red. All NCOs and enlisted men in this unit wore red seam stripes on their sky-blue trousers. Typically of antebellum volunteer militia, white buff belts supported dark leather accouterments.

The private of the **Orleans Rifles (A2)**, which mustered into Confederate States service as Co H, 6th Louisiana Infantry, wore a uniform based on that of "the Kentucky Riflemen." The broad-brimmed black hat is "cocked on one side," and bears a brass Pelican badge; his loose pullover-style green hunting shirt has black fringes around the shoulder yoke and bottom edge of the skirt and on the back seams of the sleeves. His trousers are of yellow wool to the knee – in imitation of buckskin – and below that of black leather. He leans on an M1855 rifle with fixed sword bayonet.

The enlisted man of the **Garibaldi Guards (A3)** wears a uniform inspired by that worn by the original Italian Legion raised by Giuseppe Garibaldi to fight for Italian independence from Austria in 1843. The black hat is pinned up with a "Pelican" button, and has a black plume rising from a base of red, green and white feathers. His red woolen jacket has a plain collar and cuffs, and his gray pantaloons were described as being of "largest zouave style." His knee-high buff leather leggings are "strapped & buckled" down to the ankle, and covered at the bottom by white canvas gaiters. He holds an M1855 rifle and wears a black leather waist belt fastened by a Louisiana State Seal plate; this supports a frogged saber bayonet, a black leather cap pouch and, behind, a "cartouche box." The Washington Artillery arsenal building stands in the background.

Produced in 1855, this lithograph illustrates the dress uniform of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, which was based on 1851 US Army regulations (see Plate A1). Note that the officer (right) wears a plain blue cap and frock coat without red facings, and has gold cords on the red stripes of his sky-blue trousers. (Frederick P.Todd Collection)

B: LOUISIANA REGULARS & VOLUNTEERS, 1861–62

The undress uniform worn by the enlisted man of Co B, **1st Regular Infantry (B1)**, consists of a single-breasted dark blue shell jacket fastened with "Pelican" buttons, and dark blue trousers with a narrow yellow cord down the outseams. As headgear was originally a mixture of silk hats and glazed caps, our figure wears a black oilskin-covered pattern 1839 forage cap. He shoulders an M1855 rifle musket, and has a pattern 1857 cartridge box suspended from a shoulder belt of bridle leather. A tin drum canteen and a white cotton haversack complete his accouterments. The 1st Regulars fought at Shiloh; they participated in the campaigns from Murfreesboro to Nashville – e.g. at Chickamauga, in Govan's brigade of Liddell's division of Walker's Reserve Corps; and then took part in the defense of Mobile in 1864.

The sergeant of the **Crescent City Rifles – Co B, 1st Louisiana Infantry Battalion (B2)** – wears the uniform of blue-gray "homespun" adopted by Cos B & C in February 1861; other companies are described in zouave-style uniform. His kepi displays an embroidered gold "crescent";

his hip-length jacket is fastened by eight "Pelican" buttons and has a plain collar, with black trim on pointed cuffs; and his rank is displayed by three black chevrons points down. He wears white cotton dress gloves, and his gray pants are gathered in white canvas gaiters. He holds an M1842 smoothbore musket, and accouterments include a dark leather waist belt with a rectangular "Pelican" plate and a cloth-covered oblate spheroid canteen. The 1st Louisiana Bn fought at Shiloh in Gladden's brigade of Withers' division of Bragg's II Corps; later they took part in the Peninsula Campaignin Virginia until their term of 12 months' service expired in May 1862.

Named after A.C.Watson, a wealthy planter from Tensas Parish who equipped the battery, the **Watson Artillery (B3)** was raised among the Creole population of New Orleans. This gunner wears the steel-gray uniform adopted by his unit in July 1861; his kepi is faced with crimson, trimmed with yellow lace, and bears the letters "W" and "B" flanking small brass crossed cannons. His shell jacket is fastened with a single row of nine small brass buttons, and has a low standing collar and pointed cuffs faced with crimson. Nine small brass buttons are attached to a yellow-trimmed crimson patch on the sleeve back seam from cuff to elbow. His full-cut trousers have wide crimson seam stripes. The Watson Battery fought at Belmont and Shiloh, and was captured at Port Hudson in 1863.

In the background is the main entrance to the Jackson Barracks at New Orleans, occupied by the 1st Regulars in January 1861.

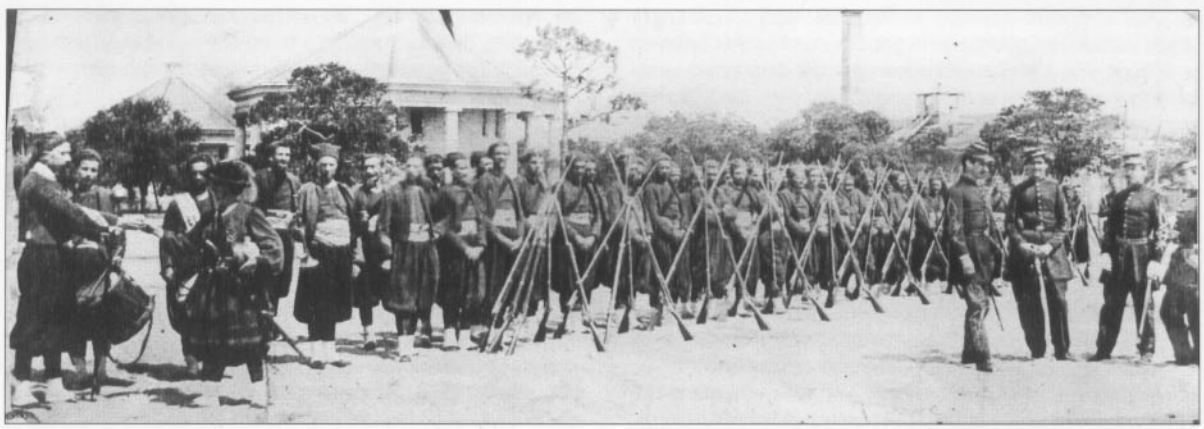
C: LOUISIANA ZOUAVES & CHASSEURS, 1861

Organized in April 1861, the **Tiger Rifles (C1)** wore the most unusual zouave uniform in the Confederate Army. The red *calotte* cap had an inset crown and a deep red woolen tassel. Worn over a Garibaldian-style red pullover shirt, the dark blue jacket, which later faded to brown, was edged with red braid and embellished with *tombeaux* false pockets in the same color. Their full-cut zouave pantaloons – *saroual* – were made of blue and white "Hamilton ticking," and confined at the knee by blue and white striped stockings, over which were worn white canvas gaiters. A red woolen sash was worn under the waist belt. Armed with the M1855 rifle and saber bayonet, many members of this unit also carried large D-guard Bowie knives, which they apparently put to terrifying use at First Manassas in July 1861. Accouterments included a tin drum canteen on a leather strap, and a white cotton haversack, both worn beneath the jacket. In the Seven Days' Battles the Tiger Rifles – 1st Special Battalion – fought in Taylor's brigade of Ewell's division of Jackson's Valley army.

The sergeant of **Co D, Louisiana Zouaves (C2)**, wears a close-fitting red cap with deep blue tassel, and a loose dark blue flannel jacket trimmed around cuffs, rear cuff seams and all edges with red braid. His rank insignia are three yellow French-style diagonal stripes on his forearms. His dark blue vest is also trimmed red, and he has a broad sky-blue waist sash of merino wool. Below his coarse, full-cut red pantaloons are knee-high leggings of black "gutta percha", over which are white canvas gaiters. He carries a M1842 smoothbore musket, and wears a buff leather waist belt fastened with a plain plate, which supports a dark leather cap pouch and bayonet scabbard. His pattern 1839 cartridge box is suspended behind from a shoulder belt worn under his jacket. The lieutenant of **Coppens' Battalion of Louisiana Zouaves (C3)** wears a red kepi with sky-blue band and gold lace quartering. On his dark blue, close-fitting frock coat rank is indicated by large gold lace Hungarian knots, and seven small brass buttons fasten the back seam of his cuffs. His full-cut red trousers have wide dark blue seam stripes. He holds a M1850 foot officer's sword; his dark leather sword belt is fastened by a round brass two-piece "Pelican" plate.

The private of the **Chasseurs à Pied (C4)** wears a pattern 1854 dress cap of navy blue trimmed with a dark green fountain plume. His single-breasted navy-blue chasseur dress jacket is fastened with eight pewter "eagle" buttons, and is edged around collar, front, skirts, and cuffs with narrow yellow piping; two small rear buttons are also attached to each cuff. Epaulettes with red worsted crescents and green boards and fringes adorn each shoulder. Full-cut

This company of Coppens' Battalion of Louisiana Zouaves (probably Co D) were photographed by Jay Dearborn Edwards at the Navy Yard, Pensacola Bay, FL, during May 1861. When he saw them in March the *Times* correspondent W.H.Russell thought they looked "exceedingly like the real article." Note the *vivandière* and musicians at left, the officers at right (see Plate C3), and the stacked M1842 muskets. (Western Reserve Historical Society)



pantaloons of gray cloth are confined at the knee with yellow buckskin leggings, over which are white canvas gaiters. The prescribed full dress shoes for this unit were of alligator leather. He holds an M1855 rifle, with scabbarded saber bayonet frogged to a rifle belt. During May 1862 the Chasseurs à Pied, which had expanded into the 7th Louisiana Battalion, was attached to Coppens' Battalion to form what became known as the Regiment of Louisiana Zouaves and Chasseurs.

D: LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, 1861–63

The corporal of the **Lafourche Creoles – Co G, 18th Louisiana Infantry (D1)** – wears an example of the type of uniform produced at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in 1861. His gray kepi has a red band and quartering. His nine-button, grey "linsey" frock coat has red facings on the collar, shoulder straps and pointed cuffs, and two red chevrons points down on each sleeve indicate rank. His matching trousers have ½in wide red seam stripes. He is armed with a M1841 "Mississippi" rifle; his accouterments consist of a white buff leather belt fastened with a rectangular brass "Pelican" plate, and supporting both a black leather cap pouch and a cartridge box. Among the 18th Louisiana's actions was Shiloh, where they fought in Pond's brigade of Ruggles' division of II Corps.

An Irish company recruited in Shreveport, the **Landrum Guards – Co E, 17th Louisiana Infantry (D2)** – wore gray kepis trimmed with a narrow band and quartering. Their frock coats were also trimmed around the outside edges of the collar, the cuffs, shoulder straps, and down either side of the seven-button front; we have no direct evidence to color, but have chosen to show green, given the company's Irish origin. This unit was armed with the M1842 smoothbore musket, and wore a brown leather waist belt supporting a black leather cap pouch, cartridge box, and socket bayonet scabbard. The 17th Louisiana served in Anderson's brigade of Ruggles' division at Shiloh, and later in Martin Smith's division at Vicksburg.

The enlisted man of the **Campaigners – Co A, 9th Louisiana Infantry (D3)** – wears a privately purchased gray brimmed hat with black edging. His gray jeans cloth shell jacket with five brass "Pelican" buttons has a plain low standing collar and cuffs, and his plain trousers are also of gray jeans. An M1841 rifle with dark leather sling is propped by his side, and his accouterments consist of a pattern 1855 rifle belt with saber bayonet frog. He is opening a rigid frame militia-style knapsack; a gray woolen blanket roll and a ration tin rest on the ground by his feet. At Gettysburg the 9th Louisiana served in Hays' brigade of Early's division of II Corps.

E: TEXAS VOLUNTEERS (FULL DRESS), 1861

The second lieutenant of the **Star Rifles – Co D, 1st Texas Infantry (E1)** – wears a tall-crowned black hat, based on the 1858 pattern issued to the US Army in that year; a blue secession cockade is pinned to the side of the crown, and a gold cord indicates officer status. His single-breasted, nine-button gray frock coat has dark blue trim all around the collar, but plain cuffs. Rank is indicated by Federal-style shoulder straps with a single gold border and plain medium blue cloth inset. His gray trousers have a narrow dark blue welt. He holds an M1840 foot officer's sword, and his dark leather belt fastens with a brass rectangular "Lone Star" pattern plate with raised border.

The enlisted man of the **Star Rifles (E2)** wears a similar hat looped up on the left, as per US Army regulations, but with a five-pointed metal star. His jacket has three rows of eight small "star-pattern" buttons, and black worsted chest braid terminating in small "crow's-foot" loops. The collar, shoulder straps and pointed cuffs are faced with dark blue, and there are three small buttons at the rear of each cuff. The gray trousers have inch-wide dark blue seam stripes. He holds at "Present Arms" an M1842 musket. Accouterments include a dark leather waist belt fastened with a small plain rectangular brass plate, supporting cap pouch and cartridge box and his scabbarded bayonet. A canteen with a plain gray cloth cover is slung from his right shoulder. At Antietam the 1st Texas fought in Wofford's brigade, and at Gettysburg and Chickamauga in Robertson's brigade, in each case in John Bell Hood's division of Longstreet's corps.

The enlisted man of the **Texas Invincibles – Co H, 7th Texas Infantry (E3)** – wears a Mexican War-style forage cap with rounded visor, in a black oilskin cover. His five-button gray frock coat has dark blue facing on the standing collar and pointed cuffs, and five pairs of broad dark blue diagonal bars on the front. His gray trousers have inch-wide dark blue stripes. He holds a D-guard Bowie knife and a double-barreled shotgun; his dark leather waist belt fastens with a "Lone Star" plate. In the Vicksburg campaign the 7th Texas served in Gregg's brigade under Joseph E.Johnston.

F: TEXAS VOLUNTEERS (FATIGUE DRESS), 1861–63

Several distinctive styles of fatigue dress emerged among Texas volunteers. The trooper of **Co A, 10th Texas Cavalry (F1)**, wears a gray "hunting shirt" trimmed with three vertical yellow bands, to which are sewn small brass buttons; his cuffs are also trimmed with yellow braid. He is armed with a rather straight-bladed locally-made cavalry saber with a very unusual archaic basket guard. His waist belt supports a pair of distinctively shaped Confederate-made holsters containing .36cal Colt Navy revolvers, plus a browned metal saber scabbard with brass fittings.

The Dallas Light Artillery, also known as the Good-Douglas Battery, was the only Texas artillery unit to serve east of the Mississippi. These two images illustrate the contrast between early and later war Confederate uniforms. Private, later senior 1st Lt John H.Bingham (OPPOSITE) **wears the colorful "hunting shirt" adopted by his unit in June 1861 (see Plate F2). Private William David Swann** (ABOVE)**, who ran away from home at 16 to join this unit, wears the gray uniform they acquired later in the war. Here his collar appears to be tinted red in line with the artillery branch-of-service color. (Smith County Historical Society & Mrs Harold Marsh)**

The gunner of the **Dallas Light Artillery (F2)** – later known as the Good-Douglas Battery – wears a similar shirt but of red flannel, trimmed with three vertical bands of pale blue, and shorter bands sewn along each shoulder, possibly in the form of an "epaulette." The standing collar was lined with pale blue, which only showed when the collar was unbuttoned and folded back; the deep pointed cuffs were also faced pale blue. A small tin drum canteen, tin mug, and gunner's pouch are attached to his waist belt, and he is holding a gunner's level. (See photograph opposite).

Pleated "hunting shirts" were also popular with Texas volunteers. The trooper of **Bourland's Battalion of Cavalry (F3)**, has tucked into his trousers a shirt finely checkered in dark blue and black, with five pleats either side of the concealed-button front; pale blue trim is visible around the collar and across the chest. He holds a half-stock percussion shotgun with a horizontally belled muzzle, and has a sheathed Bowie knife attached to his belt. Expanded into Bourland's "Border Regiment" by 1864, this unit served in Texas and the Indian Territory throughout the war, mainly chasing Indians and Confederate deserters.

The private of **Co H, Cook's Battalion of Artillery (F4)** wears a long dark blue hunting shirt with six pleats either side of its nine-button front. Artillery-red trim edges his collar and shallow pointed cuffs, and appears as inch-wide seam stripes on his gray trousers. He holds an M1841 rifle. Organized in September 1861, this unit expanded into the 1st Texas Heavy Artillery during October 1861, and served throughout the war in the defense of Galveston.

G: TEXAS CAVALRY, 1862–64

Texas provided the Confederacy with numerous mounted units. The trooper of **Terry's Texas Rangers – Co C, 8th Texas Cavalry (G1)** wears a plain gray nine-button frock coat, a brown brimmed hat bearing a five-point metal star, and fringed buckskin boots. He carries an M1853 Sharps carbine and has a holstered M1851 Colt Navy revolver attached to his belt. He is seated in a Texas or Hope saddle.

The **Grimes County Ranger – Co C, 5th Texas Cavalry (G2)** wears a colorful Indian-weave fatigue shirt with two chest pockets, and gray trousers with wide black seam stripes, to which Mexican-style silver conches have been sewn. His brown leather waist belt, which supports an open-holstered M1861 Colt revolver and large knife, is fastened with an imported British "snake" buckle. He too brandishes a Sharps carbine.

The corporal of the **Ellis County Bengal Tigers – Co D, 4th Texas Cavalry (G3)** is dressed in a plain gray jeans-cloth frock and matching trousers striped with yellow. He carries an M1853 .577cal long Enfield rifle; his dark leather belt is fastened with an oval brass "Lone Star" plate, and supports a dark leather cap pouch, cartridge box, and scabbarded socket bayonet. A tin drum canteen is fastened to the pommel of his saddle. This plate illustrates the fact that many Texas cavalry units were equipped and served as mounted infantry.

H: TEXAS INFANTRY, 1862

In winter quarters by the beginning of the second year of the war, Texas troops adopted a more utilitarian appearance. The private of the **Lone Star Rifles – Co L, 4th Texas Infantry (H1)** sports a dark blue kepi with a black band, topped with brass lettering (a popular fashion among Texas units during this period) spelling "LSR" and "TEXAS," around a small five-point star. His plastron-fronted shirt is patterned after those worn by firemen of the mid-19th century. He holds an M1855 Springfield rifle musket, and his waist belt is fastened with an oval brass "Lone Star" buckle.

The soldier of the **Lone Star Guards – Co E, 4th Texas Infantry (H2)** wears a single-breasted, hip-length, eight-button gray homespun jacket with dark blue trim all around the standing collar, the edges and the cuffs; his uniform gray trousers also have dark blue seam stripes. He is armed with a Springfield rifle musket, and his narrow leather waist belt is fastened with a small brass frame buckle. The 4th Texas fought throughout the war in the Army of Northern Virginia, alongside the 1st and 5th Texas in John Bell Hood's brigade and division.

The enlisted man of **Co K, 22nd Texas Infantry (H3)** wears a plaid fatigue shirt, a plain gray homespun cap, and gray uniform trousers. His M1842 musket leans on the fence; at his side are a soft, single-bag black canvas knapsack with dark blue canvas straps, and a tin drum canteen. The 22nd Texas served in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

INDEX

Figures in **bold** refer to illustrations.

1st Brigade English-American 6
1st Louisiana Battalion 7, 10
1st Louisiana Special Battalion 12
1st Regular Infantry 9
1st Texas Infantry **20**
2nd Field Battery Louisiana Artillery **3**
2nd Louisiana Infantry **12, 17**
2nd Texas Cavalry **39**
2nd Texas Mounted Rifles **33**
2nd Zouave Battalion 12
4th Texas Infantry **22**
5th Louisiana Infantry 6–7, 8, **8,** 10
5th Texas Infantry **34**
7th Louisiana Infantry 10
7th Texas Cavalry **41**
7th Texas Infantry **24**
8th Louisiana Infantry **7,** 10, **13, 15**
8th Texas Cavalry 24
9th Texas Infantry **34**
13th Louisiana Infantry Battalion 6, 12, **17**
14th Louisiana Infantry **16**
14th Texas Cavalry **40**
17th Texas Cavalry **19**
18th Texas Cavalry **36**
22nd Louisiana Infantry 10
23rd Louisiana Infantry **9**
24nd Louisiana Infantry **4**
24th Louisiana Guards 10
31st Louisiana Infantry **18**

Albion Guards 8
antebellum militia 3–8
arms
  Louisiana 18
  Texas 39–41

Bates, James Campbell **34**
Bates, Thomas F. **34**
Baton Rouge 3
Baton Rouge Dragoons 3, 4
Battalion of Orleans Guards 6
Beall, Lt John Alfonso **40**
Belgian Guards 8
Bingham, Lt John H. **46**
Bredow, Lt Richard **8**
British Guard 8

Canonniers de Donaldsville 11
Carondelet Invincibles 10
Chasseurs à Pied de la Louisiane 5
Collins, T.C. **17**
Colt Revolver, M1849 **10**
Confederacy, declaration of 3
Continentals 10
Coppen's Louisiana Zouaves 12, **45**
  prisoners **11**
Corinth, battle of 6
Cornielle, Sgt Joseph **9**
Creole Guards 3, 4, 10
Crews, Simeon Jasper **41**

Dallas Light Artillery **46, 47**
Delta Rifles 4
Donaldsville Artillery 11
Duke, Lt James E. **18**
Durst, Jacob **43**

Enfield rifle musket **38**
equipment
  Louisiana 18–19
  Texas 39–41

Federal Army clothing 24, 33
Fontenot, Dennis **13**
Fontenot, Horthere **13**
Fontenot, Hypolite **13**

Galveston Texas Army Units 19, 20
Garibaldi Guards 6
Giles, Pte Valerius Cincinnatus **22**
Greek Company 8

headgear 16
Hispanic soldiers **38**

infantrymen **35, 42, 43**
Italian Guards 6

Jefferson Rifles 7
Jemison, Pte Edwin Francis **17**
Jones, Capt Richard **16**

Katzer, Pte Charles E. **3**

Landrum Guards **14**
Larose, Augustin **7**
Legion Française 6
Lieutenant (unidentified) **37**
Lone Star Guards 22
Lone Star Rifles **23**
Louisiana, Quartermaster-issue uniforms 14–16
Louisiana, Regular Army of **7,** 8–9, 14, **B**(26), 44–5
Louisiana Foot Rifles 5
Louisiana Greys 6, 7
Louisiana Guard 7, 10
Louisiana Guerrillas 8
Louisiana Ladies' Campaign Sewing Society 16
Louisiana Ladies' Society of the Confederate Army 16
Louisiana Ladies' Volunteer Aid Association 16
Louisiana Legion 5
Louisiana Militia 3–8, **5**
  glossary of terms 4
Louisiana State Penitentiary
  textile manufacture at 8–9, 14
Louisiana Turcos 13–14
Louisiana Volunteer Militia **A**(25), 43
Louisiana Volunteers 9–11, **B**(26), **D**(28), 44–5, 46
Louisiana Zouaves **11,** 12–14, **C**(27), **45,** 45–6
Luetzen Jaegers 5

Mackay, Sgt David **4**
military supplies
  Louisiana 16–18
  Texas 38–9
Montgomery Guards 8
Morgan, James Morris 4
musket, .69 caliber **42**

New Orleans 3, 4, 6

Olivier, Maj Adolphus **5**
Opelousas Guards **13**
Orleans Battalion of Artillery 5
Orleans Cadets **6,** 7, 15
Orleans Flying Artillery 8
Orleans Guard Battalion 11
Orleans Rifle Battalion 5

Patton, Thomas M. **39**
Pelican Republic, declaration of 3
Pelican Rifles 3, 4
Perret Guards 10
Perry, Lt Edward C. **19**
Perseverance Guards 10
Pickle, Pte John S. **36**

Reichert, Pte E.F. **9**
Reid, Pte Calloway **24**
Rial, John **14**
Richardson, Capt Samuel J. **33**
Russell, William Howard 4, 12

San Antonio surrender (1861) **21**
Sarsfield Guards 7
Schadt, Pte William F. **20**
Scotch Rifle Guards 8
Seaman, Sgt W.H. **4**
Spencer repeating rifle, M1860 **40**
Swann, Pte William David **47**

Taylor, Pte Thomas **15**
Texas, Quartermaster-issue uniforms 35–7
Texas, winter clothing 33–5
Texas Cavalry **G**(31), 47
Texas Infantry **H**(32), 47
Texas Ladies' Needle Battalion 37–8
Texas Ladies' Sewing Society 38
Texas Lancers 37
Texas Militia 19–20
Texas Mounted Infantry **35**
Texas Rangers 24
Texas Volunteer Aid Societies 37–8
Texas Volunteers 21–4
  fatigue dress **F**(30), 46–7
  full dress **E**(29), 46
textile manufacture 8–9, 14
Tiger Rifles 12
Times, The 4–5, 12
Twiggs Guards 10

Volunteer State Troops 6

Washington Artillery 3, 6, **9,** 10, **10,** 11, **44**
Watch .31 caliber revolver **34**
Watson Artillery 11
Wheat, John T. 'Jack' **7**
White, Capt Alexander B. **12**
Whitney Navy revolver **36**

Men-at-Arms • 430

The uniforms, equipment, history and organization of the world's military forces, past and present

Full color artwork

Unrivaled detail

Photographs

The Confederate Army 1861–65 (3)

Louisiana & Texas

The common image of the Confederate Army during the Civil War is dominated by a limited number of early photogaphs of troops wearing the gray and butternut of the CS regulations and quartermaster issues. By contrast, this book examines the uniforms of the Louisiana and Texas militia and volunteer companies originally brought together in the Confederate field armies; and the continuing efforts to clothe them as wear-and-tear gradually reduced this wide range of uniforms. A mass of information from contemporary documents is illustrated with rare photographs and meticulous color reconstructions.

ISBN 1-84603-031-5

9 781846 030314

OSPREY PUBLISHING

www.ospreypublishing.com